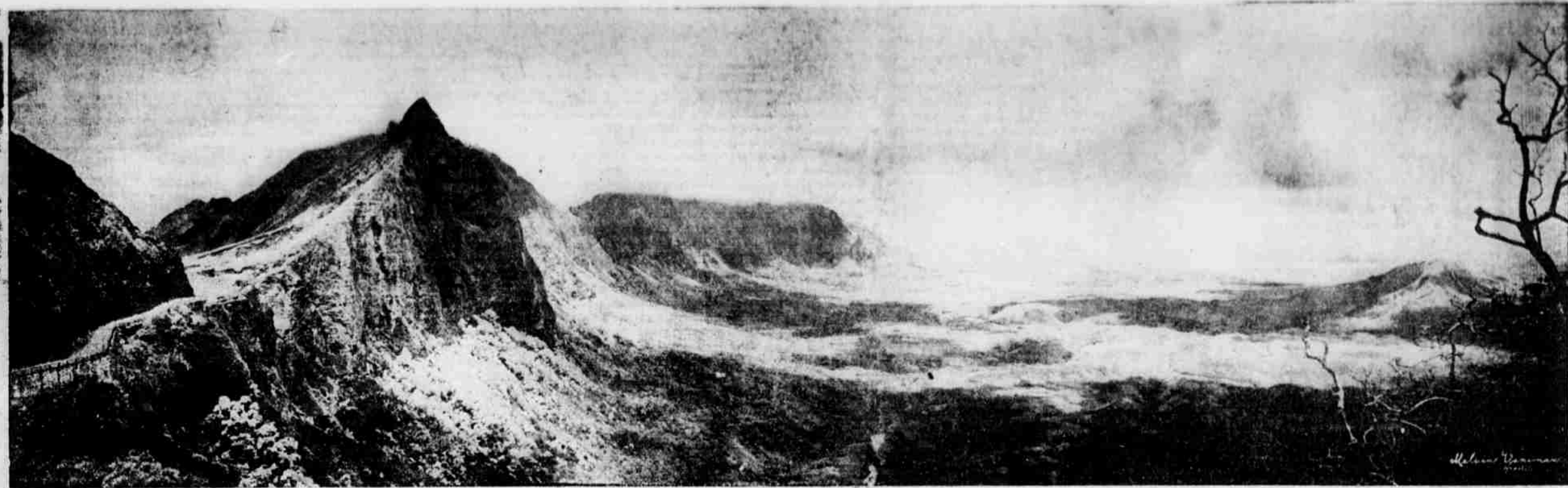


Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 18 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2299



(Photo by Vaniman.)

BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PALI EVER MADE.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG

Serious Condition Of That Big City.

The Manila Times has the following: The last reports received from Hongkong indicate that that city is on the verge of another serious plague epidemic, such as visited the port in 1894, and which was followed by recurrences in 1896 and 1897.

The last official report shows that for the week ending May 4th there were ninety-three cases and ninety-two deaths. A study of the official reports of the Hongkong Sanitary Board shows since January 30th at first a gradual and latterly a rapid increase in the number of cases. Commencing with the week ending January 30th, there were two cases; this gradually increased up to April 20th, when there were twenty-four cases in the week. The week following that there were sixty-five cases, and the last week ninety-three.

Hongkong's population is approximately that of Manila, our census showing about 250,000, and their 252,000. It is interesting, then, to note that last week's plague report for Manila shows a total of forty-one cases, less than half of Hongkong's number. It is a matter of further interest that Hongkong has declared a quarantine against Manila, while Manila has so far not observed this necessity with the neighboring port, but undoubtedly steps will be taken at an early date.

That Hongkong is in serious danger of a terrible epidemic, is evidenced by recent news in private correspondence. Two of the ninety-three cases reported for the week ending May 4th, were Europeans. Both were employees in the store of Watson & Co., druggists, who employ many Chinese. One of these has died, the other probably will. Just before being taken with the plague the latter wrote to a friend in Manila, and referred to the plague as follows:

"We have been stunk out last week with a load of dead rats; they get under the floors and then peg out from plague, and then they begin to talk."

It is an established fact that rats are the most effective carriers of plague, and when it gets among them there is practically little hope of averting an epidemic. As the writer above describes, they die, and their rotting bodies diffuse the atmosphere with the germs. Not only this but the mosquitoes carry the disease germ from the rat to the person. It is the history of plague that when the rats begin to die in any numbers it is the signal for a violent spread. It is difficult to get rid of the rats, though every method of extinction in communities has been tried. The Manila Board of Health when the plague first appeared, and ever since, has been using great quantities of rat poison for the purpose of keeping the number down.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Chinese brought the first plague to Manila, which, up to three or four years ago was unknown here. Under the present circumstances the conditions in Hongkong are viewed with serious alarm in Manila, emphasizing strongly the necessity of a strict quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A cable to the Sun from London, dated June 8, says: The Weekly Dispatch, which recently anticipated accurately several official announcements in regard to peace negotiations in South Africa says Lord Kitchener and General Buller, the two commanders in chief, accompanied by two aids as witnesses, held a protracted conference a few miles from Kimberley on June 5th, and arrived at a tentative settlement.

As honorable men may borrow, but he may not forget to pay his interest.

REVIEW OF MEETING

Lists of Winning Owners and Jockeys.

WINNING JOCKEYS.			
Starts.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg of Wins.
McAuliffe	8	5	62.5
Thomas	10	4	40.0
Ross	8	3	37.5
Piggott	9	2	22.2
Leonard	8	1	12.5
Burns	2	0	0
Rodriguez	2	0	0
Kaena	5	0	0

WINNING OWNERS.			
Races.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg of Wins.
Prince David	3	0	100
J. C. Quinn's stables	5	0	100
R. Ballentyne	4	1	80.0
G. S. McKenzie	3	0	100
T. Hollinger	2	0	100
G. Thomas	2	0	100
W. H. Cornwell	1	0	100
T. V. King	1	0	100
F. Smith	1	0	100
Kealia Ranch	1	0	100
Hon. Stockyards stables	1	0	100
W. Wolters	1	0	100
Lihue stables	1	0	100
J. Kona	1	0	100

WINNING DRIVERS.			
Races.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg of Wins.
J. Quinn	3	0	100
C. H. Judd	4	1	80.0
McManus	4	1	80.0
L. H. Dee	2	0	100
Callahan	2	0	100
W. Lucas	1	0	100
Garrison	1	0	100

Dieckman drove one race, which he won. The meeting just closed has been the best on record, and the racing as a whole has been of good class. Prince David, thanks to Weller, heads the list of winning owners. J. C. Quinn comes next and R. Ballentyne, another one horse man, takes third place. G. S. McKenzie, who brought a string of five runners from Hilo, has had only a fair share of success, winning three races and securing fourth on the winning list.

Tom Hollinger has not done as well as was expected, but Racery should win purses for him next year. Colonel Spaulding's string has only one race to its credit. The Kealia horses made an uncommonly good showing, however, and the thanks of Honolulu sportsmen are extended both to Colonel Spaulding and G. S. McKenzie for their efforts to make the seventeenth meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club an unprecedented success.

James McAuliffe easily heads the list of winning jockeys, with the excellent percentage of 62.5. Thomas comes next with four wins to his credit and a percentage of 40. Both Ross and Piggott have displayed good riding form at the meeting. Cal. Leonard has ridden in several races, but his skill in the saddle was discounted by his mounts. This remark applies to even a greater degree to Kaena.

J. C. Quinn drove to a winning in each of his three races, and proved himself to be the most capable reinsman here. He brought Waldo J. to the wire in such shape that he could have rounded the track in 2:10; as it was, he cut a fraction of a second off the track record of 2:13 2/5, held by Louie. Wayboy, Quinn's other winner, is a game, consistent little horse which will pace below 2:30.

C. H. Judd and McManus shared the remaining horses in the harness division between them.

The meeting has been productive of track records in the free-for-all harness race, the four and one-half furlong dash, the one mile and a quarter, and the one mile and a half races. Also, Edith H. broke the Hawaiian record for the 2:15, held for many years by Fred Mac.

J. H. McDonough is raffling off his brown gelding Abbey, by Imp. Friar Tuck-Penelope II. One hundred and fifty tickets will be sold at \$2 each. Between races on Saturday Abbey worked a quarter out of his stall in 25 3/5.

The local horsemen are now looking towards Hilo, and quite a number of racers will be shipped from here to the half-mile track at Hoolulu Park. Among those certain to go are Weller, Amarino, Watossa, Venus, Garterline and Minnie.

The Hilo executive are making liberal offers of purses, and with the track in good shape and plenty of horses in sight, the Hilo July meeting should prove a big success.

MORE PORTO RICANS.

Nearly 800 of Them Arrive at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Another load of Porto Ricans arrived here last night on the way to Hawaii, there being 211 women and 174 children and 390 men in the party. The latest arrivals are in far better condition than any that have yet gone to Hawaii. Captain Dyer of the California, who brought them, says that when he left Ponce there were 2,000 of the natives ready and waiting there to leave for Hawaii as soon as the vessels could take them.

The disposition to leave is unceasing and the Hawaiian planters will have no difficulty in securing the 8,000 Porto Rican laborers they have arranged for. More than half, or 5,000, have already sailed.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has arranged with A. E. Mienville, a native Porto Rican, to settle in the island for a term of five years to act as representative and correspondent of the immigrants and keep them in touch with their native country, as well as to settle any differences that may arise.

A large number of Italians have recently left Louisiana for Hawaii and have proved satisfactory to the planters, but it has been found necessary to work the Italians on different plantations from those where the Porto Ricans work, the Porto Ricans having a bitter hatred for the Italians.

MORE STEAMERS COMING.

German Fast Mail Service Across the Pacific.

BERLIN, June 6.—Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, who lunched with the Kaiser, said in an interview published by the Lokal Anzeiger, that his company would shortly open the direct regular line of fast mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai. He had assured the success of the scheme by purchasing large quantities of ground at Shanghai for the construction of wharves, etc., and by contracts with trans-American railways.

Herr Ballin fully reported all this to the Kaiser. He also spoke of J. Pierpont Morgan's new undertaking. The director-general of the Hamburg-American Line hopes to work on friendly terms with Morgan. He denied the English report that Morgan was in the treaty for the purchase of the Hamburg-American Line.

MAY STARVE TO DEATH.

A Government Agent Abandoned in Siberia.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 8.—The annual voyage of a Government ship to Siberia after reindeer, according to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who left for the North on the transport Warren today, has been abandoned for this season. Lieutenant Berthoff, who crossed Russia and Siberia last year to gather a herd of deer, will be left to get along as best he can until a year from the coming July.

Dr. Jackson thinks Berthoff may starve to death or perish while waiting for a ship to take him off. He is likely to be left all alone and to his own personal efforts for subsistence through next winter, as there are few natives where he will be. It will be impossible to attempt to rescue him until after next June, as the ice will permit no approach to the coast.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Chinese Claims Commission will adjourn sine die on the 15th, leaving behind it but a single undischarged claim. The famous Hainan claim, founded upon the capture of that vessel by the Charleston, will come up for final argument Saturday.

SITE FOR STATION

Pearl Harbor Lands For Naval Use.

WHAT the United States might acquire the necessary lands at Pearl Harbor upon which to establish a naval station, without being forced to pay exorbitant prices, the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, has instructed the Federal District Attorney here to immediately institute condemnatory proceedings for about 800 acres of land near the entrance to Pearl Harbor, including that portion of the Bishop estate lying south and southeast of the harbor, and comprising about 500 acres, Kuahua Island, comprising about forty-one acres, and the south and southeast portions of Ford's Island, comprising about 151 acres.

By the steamship Zealandia yesterday morning advices to this effect were received by Acting Commandant Pond. Commandant Pond, when seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday, said: "I received advices by the mail this morning from Washington to the effect that the United States District Attorney would, without delay, institute proceedings in court to acquire the property desired at Pearl Harbor. Just how long this will take I cannot say. I have been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney, and will render him every assistance possible."

"Yes, a few months will see very busy times at Pearl Harbor. Of course we will have to wait for Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the construction of fortifications and wharves and so forth, but there is a great deal which can be done in the meanwhile. Bids for the dredging of the channel will be opened in San Francisco on the 24th of this month, and that work will begin in the near future. This must be accomplished, you know, within ten months after the task is begun."

"Then we already have an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a machine shop, one of \$25,000 for a foundry and one of \$15,000 for the commandant's residence."

"Certainly, the establishing of the naval station at Pearl Harbor will be a great thing for Honolulu. It will probably mean something like \$10,000,000 to this city within the next decade, and the employment of from 500 to 1,000 men."

As soon as the desired land has been condemned the erecting of the machine shop, the foundry and the commandant's residence will, in all likelihood, be commenced.

The Oahu Railroad runs through the land chosen and above described, and the matter of transporting material for the buildings at Pearl Harbor is a simple one. The shipping of this port will feel the effect of the new operations very soon. Vessels will bring lumber and iron, and stone and machinery. These vessels will dock at the railway wharves, their cargoes will be loaded on cars and sent down the line and unloaded on the land belonging to the navy.

The presence of the machine shop and foundry will mean the establishment of a town in which will live the hundreds of men who will be necessary to the work of building one of the finest naval stations in the world.

The Pearl Harbor station, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will be the key to the Pacific. With its many natural advantages a hostile fleet would have an almost hopeless task to gain any advantage over the defense. The harbor is capable of sheltering several navies. It is completely landlocked and, while there are many good

anchorage, the water is of a sufficient depth to permit vessels moving freely inside.

The forts at the entrance would be able to make the enemy keep his distance, and it would be hard for a warship to land shells near enough to do any damage to the fortifications.

Instructions relative to improvements to the local naval station were also received from Washington by the mail yesterday. Specifications for the construction of a watchman's house, for the extension of the commandant's office and for fencing and grading are ordered prepared. A water pipe system is also to be instituted. These improvements will soon be made.

It is very doubtful now whether the United States tug Iroquois will make a cruise this year. Pearl Harbor matters are apt to materially change her plans. She will not start in any event before Commandant Merry returns from San Francisco, where he is busily engaged in making his Guam report.

Upon the return of Commandant Merry to Hawaii he will take charge of Pearl Harbor affairs, and a great deal of his time is likely to be spent there.

The lands chosen by the Government for a naval station are those recommended by Captains Merry and Pond.

Concerning the condemnation of the required lands at Pearl Harbor the San Francisco Chronicle of the 8th instant has the following:

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the Attorney General has instructed the United States District Attorney at Honolulu to institute proceedings immediately for the condemnation of certain lands on the border of Pearl Harbor on the Island of Oahu, selected as a site for the proposed naval station. The Naval Commandant at Honolulu has been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney and render all necessary assistance. Condemnatory proceedings were necessitated by the action of the owners of the property in refusing to sell it except at what was regarded as an exorbitant price.

COSTLY PACIFIC CABLE.

Ten Millions for the Canadian-Australian Line.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The State Department is in receipt of information concerning work on the British Pacific telegraph cable which is to connect the Dominion of Canada with the Australian confederation. The new cable is to be 5,241 miles in length—the longest ever constructed—and will be transported and laid by one ship, which is now being built for that purpose, Consul Abraham Smith, at Victoria, B. C., informs the State Department that a surveying party has located the landing site of the Canadian end of the cable at a point on Kelp Bay, near Banfield Creek. It is about seven miles from the entrance to Barclay Sound, and something over 100 miles from Victoria. The location is described as being admirably adapted for the purpose.

The cable will run from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, which lies south of Hawaii—a distance of 3,237 miles—before a landing is effected. Thence it is laid to the Fiji, to Norfolk Island, and thence to Queensland. Work on the cable proper already has been commenced in England, and the first installment, which will be the cable for the route from Fanning Island and on to Australia, is expected to leave England in January, 1902. By the terms of the contract the whole cable is to be laid and in working order by January 1, 1903. It will cost \$10,000,000.

ARTILLERY FOR US.

Honolulu on the List for Forts and Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An order has been issued by the War Department creating districts for the coast artillery and assigning commanders. Each district consists of a certain number of forts and is designated by the principal city which those forts surround or to which they are in proximity.

Among the districts are the following: San Diego—Fort Rosecrans; Major W. H. Rodgers. San Francisco—Forts in San Francisco harbor; Colonel J. B. Hawley. District of Puget Sound—Fort Casey, Flagler and Worden; Captain J. B. O. Hocking. District of Columbia—Forts Stevens, Columbus and Getty; Major H. C. Humphreys. District of Honolulu—Captain H. Steie.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

Bribe-Takers Not To Be Ferreted Out.

THE report of the grand jury was opened and read before Judge Gear yesterday. After quoting the charges of Judge Humphreys, the report reads as follows:

The 13th and 14th of May were given to the consideration of bills presented to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General's Department, and on the 15th the accusations of bribery and corruption of the members of the Territorial Legislature were taken up and examined. It has been under continuous consideration to the present time. Every person who it was thought, would throw any light upon the subject has been before the Grand Jury, and carefully interrogated. Over one hundred witnesses have been examined, and the testimony of many of them has been very contradictory and unsatisfactory. Every rumor was accepted and traced without result as to the charges of bribery and corruption.

Among the witnesses examined were the Governor of the Territory, the Attorney General, the Secretary, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Treasurer, the Acting Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Public Lands, all of whom were executive officers of the Territory on the 30th day of April, and had attended the Governor as counselors when requested.

The Governor testified that the information he had received was from second or third hands; that at the time his reply was given to the Senate, in which he stated that he had information from a source which he could not ignore that bribery of members was going on in the Legislature, he had no legal evidence of bribery or corruption of members of the Legislature.

The Attorney General said that he declined to present the evidence in his possession; that he had no evidence in his possession that would convict any member of the Legislature of bribery or corruption; that to divulge at that time any of the evidence he had would close the chief sources of information and defeat the ends of justice. I am not aware that anything has been done to bring charges of bribery and corruption home to members of the Legislature.

The Secretary said that he had no evidence of bribery; that he had information of contributions to a corruption fund; that the fund was not raised to defeat a bill, but that the fund was raised to get a bill through the Legislature; that he believed sufficient evidence could be obtained to warrant the Attorney General in presenting a bill to the Grand Jury; that he declined to give any information to the Grand Jury as a matter of privilege.

The Superintendent of Public Works said that he had nothing but hearsay on charges of bribery or corruption; that he had confidential relations with the heads of the other departments of the government on matters that he was not at liberty to divulge, and refused to do so.

The Treasurer said that he had read in the newspapers that there had been bribery and corruption of the members of the Legislature; that he attended the Governor's Council, but could not call to mind any discussion about such bribery and corruption.

The High Sheriff also appeared before the Grand Jury and said that he had heard the matter of bribery and corruption discussed in a general way only, that on the 13th or 14th day of May he was instructed by the Attorney General to secure any evidence he could as to these practices, but prior to that he had no instructions to secure such evidence; that at the time he was before the Grand Jury he had no evidence of bribery or corruption of the members of the Legislature; the Attorney General had not given him any evidence, nor had he laid out any

(Continued on Page 3)

KOBE AND THE PLAGUE

A Vigorous War Made Against Rodents.

YOKOHAMA, June 5.—The serious recrudescence of plague in Hongkong and Formosa has naturally led the authorities in Japan to take precautions against the introduction of the disease from abroad or its outbreak here. With this in view the authorities in Kobe have commenced an examination of all the rats captured and brought to the local police stations or to the city office. Previously such examination was only made in the case of rats found dead, but now the examination is made in every case where rats are caught, alive or dead. With this object Dr. Murata, formerly an assistant in Dr. Kitasato's laboratory in Tokyo, has been engaged, and the examination is conducted under his superintendence. The number of rats arriving every day at the laboratory, which is situated at the central police headquarters in Shimoyama-dori, is very large. Since the 9th of May a reward of 5 sen has been paid for every rat brought in, and the rise from 2 sen to 5 sen has evidently encouraged a vigorous hunt, for arrivals have numbered between seven and eight hundred per day, the actual number received at the laboratory from the police stations between the 9th and 27th of May being 48,922.

The rats are usually brought alive to the various police stations in cages, but the fact of their being living or dead when purchased is noted. They are then killed and a wooden tag attached to the neck, giving the name of the person bringing the rat, the house where it was caught and other particulars of identification. On the arrival at the laboratory the rats are first steeped in a solution of carbolic acid, and then the assistants take each rat and cut from it certain of the internal organs, placing the parts removed into a glass receptacle together with the wooden tag. Thence the glass receptacles are taken to another table, and after certain preparations their contents are placed under a powerful microscope and closely examined. If any doubt remains, a culture is prepared, and a further test is the inoculation of white mice, numbers of these poor creatures in various stages of experimentation being kept in cages round the walls, as well as guinea-pigs and several beautiful white rabbits, the latter, however, only being employed as subjects of experiment in the last resort.

Dr. Murata, who is in charge of the precautionary arrangements in Kobe, has had considerable experience as assistant to the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Tokyo, where the famous Professor Kitasato is director, and was chief physician of the medical commission sent by the Japanese Government to Newchwang at the time the plague broke out there. On being seen, Dr. Murata readily gave all the information in his possession, and it is quite clear from the energy which he devotes and the interest he displays in the whole question that Hyogo prefecture is extremely fortunate in securing his services.

MARK TWAIN'S POSITION.

YOKOHAMA, June 5.—Whatever one may think of the logical force of Mark Twain's arguments in the attack he is making upon the moral position of the American people, and that it is destined to exercise a momentous influence upon that popular feeling upon which the boards have been obliged to rely for funds to carry on their work. It is entirely true that with his reputation as the greatest humorist of the day, with his trenchant wit, and powers of keen sarcasm, he appeals to the American sense of humor, and thereby puts in force the very strongest lever to mould public opinion, but it is with a distinct moral position that he influences popular sentiment. The extreme conscientiousness evidenced by him in the wreck of his financial fortunes, when recently, in his old age, with his property swept away, he insisted upon paying by his pen huge debts of the firm by which he was wrecked, although under no legal or even constructive obligation to do so, has endeared him to the American heart as perhaps no other man of the day, and has lent a weight to his utterances upon moral questions which certainly no other individual can wield. When therefore, in his whimsical way, he says of the American Board that though it means well, it is destitute of moral sense, the American people will, of course, while making all due discount for the exaggeration of the utterance, inevitably be led into a serious and searching discussion upon the morals of missions.

That it is a subject upon which regard has not heretofore been popularly bestowed is very naturally to be accounted for by the simple fact that in the public mind religion has been inseparably connected with morals, and therefore the fact that an enterprise is carried on in the name of religion creates the presumption that it must needs be a moral enterprise. The large reading of the history of religions to which modern intelligence has of late years devoted itself has done much to open men's minds to the lack of any necessary connection between the two, but the result of such study on the part of a privileged few is as nothing compared with the sturdy indifference of a man whose name is now and only a household word throughout the length and breadth of his native land, but also a synonym for the highest sense of honor and probity. Because of his utterances there will inevitably come something popular, industry, and only into the methods by which missions have been conducted, but also into the fundamental principles upon which they are based, as well as into the economic and international relations which they involve. And only with such a discussion, so long held to check, can the modern intelligence be brought to a point where it can be the benefactor of a people of feeling who were hitherto with the indifference

FISH EXPERTS ARE AT WORK UPON NEW DISCOVERIES

The fish commissioners are busy at work at the Museum, where they have their laboratory situated, making a study of the fish of the Pacific that are to be found in the waters in the neighborhood of Oahu. So far, they have succeeded in catching something like one hundred and forty different specimens, and of these at least twenty are entirely new to scientists. The gentlemen are easily fixed in one of the cottages near the hotel, and there conduct the work of the commission. To the unpracticed, everything seems to be without beginning or ending, but in the members of the party everything has its value and its proper place. In the main room are nets of all sizes for catching fish. Here, too, are to be found bottles of all shapes, filled with fish, many of which would be a surprise to a Kanakina. On the shady veranda, in the rear, are to be found the majority of the party, especially when the sun is hot, each carrying on his work. The first thing that is done after the fish are caught, is to put them in an alcohol solution, and later in a bath of formalin. In this latter they are kept until they are taken out for study. Before being put away, however, each fish is given a tag, in order to identify it in the future. These tags are of tin, and each one bears a number. In order to study the fish alive, two aquaria have been brought with the students, into which live fish are placed. It is from these that the artists get their ideas of the coloring of the different fish given them to study. The drawing and painting of these is very interesting. After the fish are studied in a rough way, more detailed drawings are made of them. The fish in the aquaria are then studied, and

THE VISIT OF CONGRESSMAN STARKE TO RAINY CAPITAL

A guest at the Hilo enjoying the balmy climate is a gentleman who bears a strong resemblance to the late General Hancock, both in form and features; the gentleman is Hon. W. L. Starke, member of Congress from Nebraska. Mr. Starke is accompanied by his wife and son, and their visit to the islands is solely in the interest of Mrs. Starke's health.

"I settled in Nebraska in 1877," he remarked to a Herald representative yesterday, "and am pretty nearly a pioneer in what we call South Platte. I left my home in Connecticut when I was a youngster, and instead of following my original bent and going to sea, I went West and studied law. As a school boy I made annual voyages on fishing schooners and liked the life; I think I would like it yet if I had a chance to go, but I guess I will have to stick to law and politics, though, really, I never see a kit of mackerel but what I think of the old days and claim relationship."

"I was ten years a judge of my county, and went to Congress from the bench; I am now serving my third term in the lower House. I have not been in Hawaii long enough to form an opinion on the general conditions, though I am free to confess that I consider the climate a little too warm for the comfort of a white man whose vocation is that of a farmer. I question if the climate is suitable for a white farmer, and the mixture of races would be against his coming here to take up land as they do in all the States. A view of this island from the ship's deck makes a deep impression upon the visitor, and to me the short-comings of the harbor are plainly visible. I understand that the Federal authorities have not yet taken over the light houses; they should do so and quickly, for my knowledge of seafaring life impels me to the belief that light houses and day marks are badly needed. And you need a breakwater quite as much as you do light houses."

"I am not a member of the territorial committee, so that I do not come in direct contact with requests for improvement needed, but I am the minority leader in the committee on military, and I wish to say that about the worst thing your Legislature can do is to throw over the appropriation for the militia. There is a congressional appropriation of \$1,000,000 for that branch, and

ANTI-REPUBLICANS GIVE JUDGE HUMPHREYS SEND-OFF

The departure of Judge Humphreys for Mississippi, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, was made the occasion of a send-off by prominent Home Rulers and other opponents of the Republican party. The "free lunch" crowd, including the men who passed the half bill and got licenses to practice law, were all on hand. It was interesting to watch Kalauskalani, Nakapapa, Moesema, Prendergast, Markham and other notorious Home Rulers and anti-Americans as they gathered about the political judge and begged him to come back soon. A. V. Gear and J. C. Cohen were also present.

As the China steamer away from the dock Humphreys' faithful William Sumner Hill, rushed breathlessly through the crowd carrying a big bunch of leis. The judge seemed to be in waiting for the crowd's offerings, for he quickly raised his hands and they landed gracefully over the wrist of the departing judge, who immediately passed them over his neck.

SUIT AGAINST HIGH SHERIFF

High Sheriff Brown is being sued for damages in the sum of \$10,000 by L. C. Camacho, one of the two men sent to prison by Judge Wilcox as the result of a frustrated attempt to kill the Portuguese Consul, Eusebio Chaves, by the use of dynamite last year. Camacho has just been released from Oahu prison, where he spent a year in lieu of paying up a bond of \$2,500 to keep the peace for that time.

In his complaint, which is filed by Thomas Fitch, a new attorney in Honolulu, Camacho alleges that while in prison one of his ribs was broken by a person whom he describes as Deputy Sheriff "Pol." The police department is amused at the name given to the alleged deputy sheriff by Camacho and his attorney. If Deputy Sheriff Fitch is to be placed upon the witness stand in Camacho's suit, the police department will have its hands full in apprehending him. There is no such official on the police payroll as "Pol," and never has been. Probably Fitch is being played.

The story of the attempt to kill Senator Canavaro last year is partially told in Camacho's suit, which reads as follows:

"L. C. Camacho, the plaintiff herein, complains of Arthur Brown, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, defendant herein, and for cause of complaint avers:

1. That at all times herein named Arthur Brown, the defendant named herein, was High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, duly appointed, qualified and acting.

2. That at all times herein named one "Pol," whose full name or real name is to the plaintiff unknown, was deputy sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii in the Island of Oahu, and employed by said Arthur Brown, and acting as agent and employee of said Arthur Brown, and especially as guard and jailer in the Oahu jail at Honolulu, known as "The Reef."

3. That on the 15th day of May, 1900, in the District Court at Honolulu, this plaintiff was found guilty under the name of L. C. Camacho, by said court, of intending to commit an offense against the person of A. de Canavaro, and for having during six months prior to said 15th day of May, 1900, induced said A. de Canavaro to believe that this plaintiff intended to kill him, and this plaintiff was then and there as aforesaid ordered by said court to give a bond in the sum of \$2,500, with sufficient sureties, to keep the peace toward the person of said A. de Canavaro for the term of one year, and in default thereof to be imprisoned until said bond be so executed as by law required.

4. That this plaintiff was unable to give a bond as required, and was thereupon placed by said court in the custody of the defendant herein. That said defendant caused this plaintiff to be imprisoned in the Oahu jail at Honolulu, and there from on the 15th day of May, 1900, to the 15th day of May, 1901, held this plaintiff in custody.

5. That on the 26th day of May, 1900, at said Oahu jail in Honolulu, and while this plaintiff was in the custody of defendant, the said defendant, Arthur Brown, high sheriff, by and through said deputy sheriff, agent and employee "Pol," aforesaid, maliciously, wickedly, and without provocation, violently assaulted this plaintiff, and then and there as aforesaid, beat and maltreated plaintiff, and broke one of plaintiff's ribs, and inflicted grievous injury upon plaintiff, so that plaintiff has not yet recovered therefrom, to plaintiff's injury and damage in the sum of \$10,000.

6. Wherefore the premises considered plaintiff prays judgment against defendant in the sum of \$10,000, and for plaintiff's costs and money disbursements herein.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Saturday's daily)

When Hamlet spoke of "words, words, words," he had in mind, no doubt, the Hawaiian Legislature. The Senate did nothing yesterday morning; the House nothing more. Kimmeluth got in a good dig at the Porto Ricans. He interviewed several of them the other day, and they said just what he wanted them to. It was too good an opportunity to let slip, and he made the best of it. There was no session of the House in the afternoon.

When the House met this morning, Kawaikoa's letter of inquiry to the Board of Health, asking why that body had discriminated against certain passengers who wished to embark on the Wilder steamer Lehua on Wednesday, was introduced. The reply was in the following words:

"S. Meheula, Esq., Clerk House of Representatives.

"Sir: Your favor of June 13th requesting the Honorable Board of Health to inform the House as to the reasons why certain persons were refused passage on the steamer Lehua, which sailed for Molokai on the 12th instant, has been received.

"In reply, I would state that the Board of Health has no knowledge of any person being refused passage on the steamer Lehua, and therefore they are unable to give any reasons why certain passengers were refused passage.

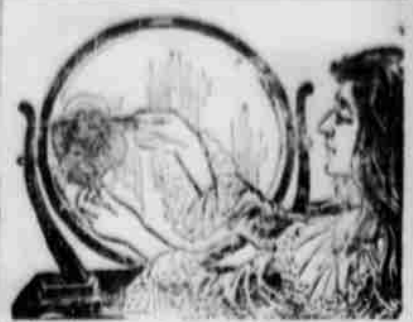
"The steamer Lehua is not the property of the board, but of the Wilder's Steamship Company, and therefore the power of refusing rests with that company."

Kimmeluth, on behalf of the Finance Committee, introduced House Bill No. 2. Its title reads as follows:

"An Act Making Special Appropriations for the Department of Use of the Government During the Two Years Which Will End With the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1902."

Following this came a long and windy discussion on the expediency of appointing a tax collector to see that the income tax was properly taken care of. Meheula headed one side, and as a matter of course, Kimmeluth took up the cudgel for the other division. Meheula wanted the deputy to be paid \$500. Kimmeluth said that if this was done the income tax would remain uncollected. He further stated that it was only by paying a percentage to the tax collector that this tax could be gathered in as it should. Meheula was very much shocked at the opposing speaker's utter lack of confidence in the Government employees. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

When Kimmeluth, in his supreme confidence, and the evident discomfiture of Meheula, introduced the following statement, Dickey tried to choke him off, but to no avail. Then Dickey tried to have the letter stricken from the records, but this, too, was a failure. This was the communication handed in: "Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:



Loose your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

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"The statement having been made on the floor of the House on last Wednesday that the Porto Ricans coming to this country are not assisted to their passage, and that they all arrive with \$50 in their pockets, the undersigned desires to make the following statement to go on record in this matter:

"I went to quarantine wharf yesterday morning and interviewed a number of the Porto Ricans who arrived in the Colon on the 11th instant, and every one declared that he had been assisted to come here—seven men interviewed collectively could not show up \$1 largely in one-cent pieces."

"Each immigrant interviewed declared his utter dependence on those who assisted him thus far."

After the reading of the above, the House took a recess until the afternoon. For half an hour, beginning with 1:30, Kimmeluth tried to create up a quorum, but it was to no avail. Almost the entire staff had gone to the races. Finally Akina became disgusted, and adjourned the body until 10 o'clock the morning.

"I'll no man happy until he is dead," is a very old and very wise proverb, but if anybody is entitled to be called an old-fashioned McKinleyite, it is that man—Chicago Journal.

FEDERAL QUIZZES

For All Who Want Government Offices.

Civil service examinations will be held in Honolulu within a short time, depending on the return of President Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission, and Chief Examiner Serven, from a trip to Kahului, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii. These two officials leave next Tuesday for the other islands. In both places they will establish examining boards, so that in the future when civil service examinations are necessary to be held there, the department at Washington can so order them, and the local boards will conduct them. This is done at the instance of the Treasury Department.

Both officials were in consultation with Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson yesterday as to the place where the examinations will be held. Mr. Atkinson has consented to allow the use of the High School, and the probabilities are that this building will be used. The government does not make any appropriation for the hire of a building or rooms, as in most cases they are held in the public buildings, otherwise, the local officials are expected to hustle around for rooms. All examinations will be held in Honolulu, and all applicants from the other islands must come to this city.

Some of the examinations appear to be difficult, yet for those who may wish to take examinations in any particular class of which they have special knowledge, they may be much easier than they appear. From the highest to the lowest in all grades of federal service, examinations of some kind must be taken. Even the boatmen who handle the landing boat of the customs department are compelled to take an examination in spelling, as well as to show their proficiency in handling oars.

Mr. Serven stated yesterday evening that the postoffice employees now in the service will not be compelled to take the specified examinations, but all future employees there must go before the civil service examiners. The examination for letter carriers will be the same as for the clerks, one of the requisites that they be strong physically. They are required to take an educational examination which, however, is simple. The superintendent of free delivery system for California will be here in July to establish free delivery in Honolulu, the carrier to be chosen from the successful competitors in this branch.

As to the custom house employees, they will take examinations. This does not include those who were already in the service on June 14, 1906. This examination will include the deputy collector, clerks, day inspectors, assistant weighers, messengers and samplers; watchmen, night inspectors, opener and packer; inspectors, foreman, janitor, attendants (guards) and porters. One of the requisites for the official will be the appointment of a board of examiners, chosen from among those holding offices in federal departments here. The only man designated for this board so far is Professor Alexander, instructions having been received from Washington to place him on the board. The board will merely assemble the applicants, hand them the lithographed sheets of questions and exercises, receive them when finished, together with the answers; mark them with the name of the applicant, and finally send them on to Washington in bulk, where the percentages will be figured out.

Those who pass will be placed on the waiting list and appointed according to the apportionment accorded the Territory, and the number of successful candidates. Applicants for government positions elsewhere than in Hawaii will have an opportunity to go into various sections of the country, or to Washington. Hawaii has ten appointments to positions in the Government Printing Office at Washington, open to compositors, pressmen, electrotypes and others.

An examination will be held for the position of Observer of the Weather Bureau. Mr. Serven states that an office under this department will be established in the Islands at some future time. Professor Lyons has conducted all observations on the islands for many years. There are opportunities for good positions in the government under the civil service. Stenographers and typewriters who have passed the examinations in the past three years have all been appointed, and there is always a demand for competent men and women in this class of work. The Philippines offer a good field for stenographers, and the civil service asks for all the stenographers they can get for the archipelago.

By Tuesday the civil service officials expect to be in readiness to give out the time and place where the examinations are to be held, and also from whom the application blanks and manuals can be obtained. All full-fledged citizens of the United States are eligible, and this includes, of course, all Chinese who became citizens by the provisions of the organic act. Hawaiian citizens will also have the full privileges accorded them.

Among the examinations to take place, together with the tests in each case, the percentages, and sample lists of questions, Mr. Serven quotes the following: Stenographer and Typewriter—The stenographer has two exercises in dictation of 175 words each; one is a letter and the other a speech. These are dictated at the rate of 80, 100, 120 and 140 words a minute. For 140 words a minute the applicant receives a perfect mark, or 100 for speed; 120 words, 90 per cent; 100 words, 80 per cent; 80 words, 70 per cent, the latter the lowest percentage at which they can pass. The marks for accuracy determine also the speed, for if accuracy is not apparent, the speed counts for little. The typewriter is given exercises in tabulation on the machine. A rough draft must be straightened out, and exercises in copying and spelling are given. An examiner also dictates direct to the typewriter, who takes the dictation directly upon the machine. The percentages are as follows:

Stenographer—Arithmetic, 5; penmanship, 5; letter writing, 5; rough draft in stenography, 10; dictation exercises, 15. Typewriter—Arithmetic, 5; penmanship, 10; letter writing, 10; copying rough draft, 10; tabulation, 10; copying and spelling, 10; direct machine dictation, 10.

Customs Service—Three grades of educational examinations. First grade is for positions of deputy collector, clerk and day inspector; second grade, for assistant weigher, messenger and sampler; third grade, for watchmen, night inspectors, opener and packer; inspectors, foreman, janitor, attendants (guards), porters. There will also be an examination for an examiner of general merchandise, who takes first grade examination and in addition will be turned loose amongst samples of merchandise, examine them and classify same.

Government Printing Office, Washington—Examination in practical work for compositors, bookbinders, electrotypes, molders and pressmen. Educational examinations of the second grade will be given in addition.

Aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey—Mathematics, including the elements of calculus and of descriptive geometry, to and including projections, 25 per cent. Astronomy, including determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth, and use of telescope for field work, 20 per cent.

Physics, including elements of optics, magnetism, etc., 20 per cent. Surveying, including topography and use of ordinary field instruments and calculation of results, 15 per cent. Geography of the United States, 10 per cent. Modern languages, including translation into English from any two European languages, 10 per cent.

Book Typewriter—This is an examination established in the last two years. There is a general educational test and practical work on the machine. As there are no book typewriters in use here, there will probably be no examination held.

Chinese Inspector (one appointment to be made here)—Takes second grade educational test, 50 per cent, which includes exercises in spelling, arithmetic, writing a letter, penmanship, copying several lines of printed matter. The other half is devoted to practical questions on the Chinese Exclusion law and department regulations. Applicants must be not less than 20 years old.

Immigration Inspector—Practically the same as the above, with the exception of questions which take in the immigration laws.

Departmental Clerk—A general intelligence test to see that the applicant has a fair amount of general subjects. This is a first grade examination which includes spelling, 15; arithmetic, 15; letter writing, 25; penmanship, 15; copying from plain copy, 10; copying from rough draft, 10.

Fish Culturist. (As a branch of the United States Fish Commission may be established here, with a fish hatchery, there may be some value in the examination to applicants.)—A scientific examination upon the subject of fish, etc. Takes in first grade examination, same as clerk, with 5 per cent on each subject. Then there are some special geography questions relating to the waters in their respective districts, or in which they are interested; 10; questions on the propagation and culture of different kinds of fish, 40, as follows: 1, pond culture; 2, propagation of salmon classes; 3, marine operations; 4, propagation of shad and pike perch.

Meat Inspector (for inspection of carcasses of the food animals when killed)—Second grade educational test; veterinary, anatomy and physiology; veterinary pathology; questions of a practical nature. The applicant is to be a graduate from a reputable veterinary college.

Superintendent of Public Construction. (In case any public buildings of any kind are erected in the Islands, a Superintendent of Construction will be needed.)—Practical questions; mathematics; practical questions on building supervision; questions on building specifications; prove up his technical training and experience. Topographical draughtsman, assistant topographer, copyist of topographical drawings—General questions and practical work.

Translator for general departmental service in European languages—Exercises in translating both ways. Department assistant in the Philippines—Men are wanted who have good general educations, who will be placed in provinces as auditors to the Philippine Commission.

Postoffice—Examinations for positions of letter carriers and also for clerks to be appointed here after in the office here. Carriers must be between ages of 21 and 40 years; clerks not less than 18 years of age; certificates to be furnished by applicants from medical officer wherein applicant has answered specific questions. Second grade education applies. Carriers are also given a bunch of twenty-five cards, size of ordinary letters. Examination to determine speed in reading address, speed and accuracy taken into account.

First grade subjects: 1, spelling, 20 words slightly above average difficulty; 2, arithmetic; fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, analysis, and statement of sample accounts; 3, letter writing; 4, penmanship; 5, copying from plain copy; 6, copying from rough draft, draft of manuscript from interlineations, misspelled words, errors in syntax, etc.

Spelling is dictated by the examiner. All words to be commenced with a capital letter. Samples of words which are furnished by the examiner are: Ginger, certificate, promissory, seizing, adjacent, properly, zinc, Schenectady, usage, opportunity, handkerchief, concede, souvenir.

Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

The board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to report upon the location of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, has completed its report, and adheres to the first impressions, formed after a cursory examination of the situation, which is that this is the only suitable site for a harbor in the entire Hawaiian group. This fine harbor is the only one capable of naval defense, and possesses the only secure anchorage in the group, says the Army and Navy Journal of June 1st. It is probable that considerable progress will be made in the matter by the time Congress again assembles, and the intention of Secretary Long is to advocate immediate action looking to the improvement and fortification of this essential element of national defense in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON PASSES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO PLAGUE

As a result of a final decision that its Chinatown is infected with plague, San Francisco is renovating and disinfecting Chinatown, under the supervision of an officer of the United States Marine Hospital service. The Government health authorities at Washington finally took the matter up, and there appears to be no further doubt that plague has existed for some time in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco. Information on the subject is so successfully kept from the public that only the scientific journals tell the story. The following review of the situation from the Literary Digest gives the history of the case, and shows how the Federal authorities finally got tired of Frisco faking:

"The existence of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco, which has been asserted and strenuously denied during the past year, now seems to have been established beyond doubt. The history of the disease is remarkable on account of the attempt of the State authorities, following the plan of the legendary papal bill against the comet, to quiet apprehension by legislative denial of the disease, and even to threaten those who should venture to disagree with them. The subject is thoroughly ventilated in a leading editorial in Science (May 17), from which we quote a number of paragraphs. According to this, the first case of plague was discovered in the spring of 1906, and was immediately followed by other cases all of which were promptly reported by the health authorities. The diagnosis was objected to by a number of local physicians, and on this basis the existence of the disease was at once denied by most of the city press. The events that followed, which are both curious and interesting, are thus described in Science:

Fearing that the State Board of Health might quarantine the city and that other States might quarantine the city, or even the State, to the vast injury of public and commercial interests, the commercial interests of the city solicited the establishment by the city Board of Health of a quarantine of 'Chinatown,' the portion of the city occupied by the Chinese in which all the reported cases had occurred. This request was acceded to, and the quarantine was established. The public was given to understand that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness and rapid spread, and that this quarantine was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease through the entire city. The quarantine, though inadequately enforced and obviously ineffective, was quite naturally obnoxious to the Chinese residents of the quarantined area, and they sought relief in the courts. In the opinion rendered upon the case, Judge Morrow decided the establishment and maintenance of the quarantine illegal, a correct decision by the prejudicial and unwarranted statement that no cases of plague had existed in San Francisco. That the quarantine was, in the light of our knowledge of plague and in the light of the Oriental experiences with the disease, an unwarranted and mistaken procedure, is obvious. As a rule, plague is not a personal infection; it is a house infection; the best evidence of this fact is the statement of one of the European commissions that about the safest place in Bombay is the plague hospital. As stated, the public of San Francisco had been led to believe that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness; when, then, the quarantine was raised, and the Chinese population was allowed to go where it chose in the light of the aforementioned information, the disease was expected to spread at once through the city. It did, of course, nothing of the sort. And naturally the general public at once lost confidence in the local Board of Health and in the correctness of the diagnosis.

"Matters dragged on, we are told, until the opening of the State Legislature. In his message, Governor Gage denied the existence of plague in the State, and passed severe strictures upon the surgeon of the Marine Hospital service. A motion was passed by the Legislature requesting the national Government to recall the surgeon, Kinyoun, who demanded an investigation of the hygienic state of affairs in San Francisco. The Treasury Department thereupon sent to San Francisco a special committee, composed of men of international reputation. Upon their arrival bills were introduced into the Legislature making it a criminal offense for anyone to report the existence of plague without the confirmation of the State Board of Health, and prohibiting the handling of cultures of the bacillus pestis as prejudicial to the public health. These bills did not pass, but they serve to illustrate the peculiar mental attitude of some of the legislators. It had been charged that bacteriologists had intentionally infected with the bacillus pestis the bodies of Chinamen dead of other causes, in order to bolster up their diagnosis. The special commission, after spending several weeks in San Francisco, and studying six cases of plague, presented a report confirming the existence of the disease in the city. A committee of citizens then went to Washington, and agreed with the national authorities that the city of San Francisco and the State of California should bear the expense of cleaning and disinfecting Chinatown, under the supervision of an officer of the Marine Hospital service. This disinfection is now in progress."

The writer goes on to say: That now, one year after the trouble began, the State is compelled to do what it all along refused to do, undertake the hygienic renovation of Chinatown is an obvious proof of the correctness of the frank and open course. Had the Chinese section been promptly and effectively cleaned one year ago, the disease would have been stamped out at little cost, and the episode would have been ere this forgotten. At present the mal still hangs over California and there is a general distrust of her on the part of the other States. We trust that the present measures will prove effective, and that the State has escaped the occurrence of a serious epidemic; but this escape will have been purely accidental, and in matters like these a community has not the right to trust to the fortune of chance. Conditions have apparently not been favorable to the immediate spread of the disease. This is, however, an old experience; in many places and at many times the plague has dragged along for a long while, only to suddenly flare up into an active epidemic. The recent experience in Cape Town is a fresh illustration. The plague has been present and dragging along in Cape Town for eighteen months; on account of the military situation, its effective eradication was neglected, and now the disease has roused into active form. It is this risk which San Francisco has been running, and this risk no community has the right to assume.

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SPORTING NEWS FROM OUTSIDE

Cornell defeated fifteen other colleges in field and track events at the Buffalo Exposition. Cornell made 23 points and Chicago came next with 17 points. The winner of the 100-yard race, for which Silver paid \$20,000 last year.

Al Neill and Charles Thurston will fight twenty rounds at 148 pounds in San Francisco on July 4th. Jack Moffatt and George Gardiner and Jack Root and Kid Carter are scheduled to fight on the same day. The fights will be brought off in the open air.

W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski won the English Derby in record time of 2:40.45. The winner was ridden by Lester Reiff. Twenty horses ran and Volodyovski was favorite.

Edouard Taylor, the French champion, defeated Burns Pierce, the Canadian, in a 20-mile motor-paced bicycle race.

While out for a spin at Newport, R. I., the cup defender, Constantine, lost her big hollow steel mainmast, which collapsed through the sudden breaking of the starboard and windward spreader. The accident will delay the trial races.

The noted race horse, Flying Dutchman, is dead. He sold for \$15,000 when a 2-year-old.

Michigan took the Middle West championship in track and field games. Michigan scored 28, Wisconsin 25 and Chicago 17. Merrill of Beloit broke the intercollegiate for the quarter mile run, doing the distance in 29.45.

Commando ran a mile at Gravesend in the Carlton stakes, over a dead track, in 1:39.4, which constitutes a new track record.

News comes from Australia that last season the cyclist, "Plunger Bill" Martin, won about every race in which he started. He took sixty-five firsts and captured \$4,000 in prizes.

Yale defeated Princeton in baseball 9 to 6.

The French Derby of \$27,500, for 3-year-olds, run at Chantilly, was won by the favorite, Saxon. Jean Bart II was second and Thiers third. Thirteen ran. Favorites, a pigeon, flew a distance of 40 miles on an air line in nine hours and forty-one minutes.

The San Francisco racing season ends this week.

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"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Laflette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago, and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house, and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

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Clarence Mackay, owner of Banaster, has purchased His Eminence for \$15,000. Tim Hegarty and Tim Callahan are matched to fight in San Francisco on June 25th. If successful, Hegarty will be matched with Motowern.

The great colt, Harry Hornum, has broken a blood vessel and may never race again.

Banwell of England defeated Elliott of New York in a pigeon-shooting match.




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Large Invoices of Cruchery, French China and Glassware, just opened.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION. — Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes issued or by unprincipled vendors. The firms, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the crown of the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Asian Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
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EXCITING FINISHES

The Race Meeting Wound Up Well.

Only a fair-sized crowd journeyed to Kapiolani Park on Saturday to witness the windup of the meeting. The card was an excellent one, and from the time the flag fell in the initial event until Aggravation landed the consolation stakes, interest in the sport was well sustained.

It was another bad day for the farm-players, the favorites falling down in four of the events.

The afternoon's racing was full of features to take home and ponder over. Dixie Land finished the first by his inexcusably poor showing in the jumping race. Watossia is probably the best over four hurdles, but Dixie Land should have made a much better race of it. At no stage of the game did Moir's black gelding appear to be doing his best.

The real sensation of the afternoon occurred in a false start for the six-furlong dash, in which Ross took Molly Connors as well as a three-eighths mile dash, and soon opened up a gap of half a dozen lengths. The first half was run in 1:48.4-5. Coming into the stretch Molly Connors was still three lengths to the good, but she blew up a furlong and a half from home, and Virgie A. came with a rush and passed under the wire in 1:17. When the starter arrived he said that it was no start.

Twenty minutes later the horses were brought on the track again, and Ross again rushed the Hilo filly to the front. At the three-quarters she was done with, and Virgie A. and Racery fought out the issue, the former winning in 1:16½, an exceedingly meritorious performance under the circumstances.

Wayboy, well driven by Jim Quinn, again showed racing quality by taking the 2:14 class in three straight heats, handsly.

Game old Amaranth's win in the mile dash for native-born horses was a very popular one. The old horse has won three races at the meeting and, if he stands up, should take another purse for his owner next year. That he is still the best of the Hawaiian bred is undisputed.

Nothing could touch Weller in the handicap, which he won in the good time of 2:11½, pacing the welter of 129 pounds. The only way to have weighted Prince David's horse, in order to give his opponents a show, would have been to have allotted the sorrel, say 135 pounds, and to have weighted the rest of the entries so as to equalize their chances as much as possible. Weller can run a distance in a certain time carrying weight for age, and nothing could have equalled this time, with a feather on their backs. This being so, it would have been advisable to have weighted Weller rather than to have taken off weight from his opponents.

Billy McCloskey, Aggravation and Gaiety Girl were the entries of the consolation race, and the attaches of the various stables hastened to win car fare to town over Hollinger's mare. That the tip was a good one was evident from the start, for Billy McCloskey was kept behind, until too late to be dangerous. The jockey made a spectacular run in the stretch, but artistically failed to catch the fast-flying Aggravation.

The judges supplied the last and greatest surprise of a memorable meeting by declaring all bets off. Their action was commendable to a degree, but whoever would have expected the worthy occupants of the judicial stand nothing anything wrong with the running of the race?

THE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

THE HURDLE RACE.

Dixie Land was favorite but there was a hint of wise money behind "Watossia." Merrill's Faust refused at the first obstacle. Watossia got away in the lead and was never headed. Dixie Land closed up a little ground in the second quarter, but ran a pitiful race and finished three lengths behind Watossia, which won pulled up in 2:01½.

SIX FURLONGS DASH.

It was the field against Molly Connors. In a false break-away the horses, with the exception of Racery, ran the distance and were ordered out again twenty minutes later. Molly Connors went to the front at once, attended by Racery, Virgie A. and Garteline. In the order named. At the three-quarters Molly Connors, leading by two lengths, shut up like a knife and Virgie A. and Racery assumed the lead with Molly a length and Garteline three lengths behind. Down the stretch they went, Racery and Virgie A. contesting every foot of ground. In a hard drive Virgie A. defeated Racery by a short half length, with Garteline third, three lengths in front of Molly Connors, which was staggering. Time 1:16½.

2:14 CLASS.

Wayboy, the favorite, judiciously driven by Jim Quinn, took three straight heats with consummate ease. In the first heat Tom Ryder led by several lengths for the half mile, with Mosquito second. Quinn was only hiding his time, however, and not to work in the sixth furlong to such good effect that in less than an eighth of a mile the heat was to all intents and purposes his. The other heats were an exact replica of the first, with the exception that Mosquito declined the issue in the third essay.

THE HAWAIIAN-BRED MILE.

Amaranth led at the start by four lengths. Then Amaranth started to make up the disadvantage, and at the half had but a length the worst of it. So they ran to the three-quarters. When Thomas led down to work, and Amaranth, to show gameness, went down the Meala mare, which ran straight and true. The wife and obtained the victory, all out, by half a length. Time 1:17. Thomas

ended the victory to a horse and the server credit.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

Weller was favorite at 1 to 2. The only other starter was Billy McCloskey and Lady Amanda. The Kaula representative made the running for the first three furlongs, with the Hilo horse second and Weller third. At the quarter pole Billy McCloskey went to the front but was soon passed by Weller. McCloskey stuck in Weller till the final quarter, when the sorrel drew away and won easily by three lengths in 1:11½. Lady Amanda, three lengths off, ran well for a mile.

THE PONY RACE.

A field of seven curious animals faced the starter. Minnie, said to be a streak, was backed against the field. Minnie led to the stretch, when she collapsed, and Weller's filly, ridden by the Japanese Shoon, elicited home first like a badly scared jackrabbit. Lady M. the only legitimate pony in the bunch, finished third. The time was 42½.

THE HAY AND CORN STAKES.

The rabbit got onto Billy McCloskey for a good thing at odds of 7 to 10. People who really needed money backed Aggravation. Gaiety Girl led to the three-quarters, when Aggravation displaced her. McCloskey's boy was ruminating on the desirability of a trip to Hilo, four lengths behind. At the half it was the Brutus mare by two lengths, with McCloskey still coming in his sleep. At the six furlong pole McCloskey got the race to get a race on himself, which he did, arriving at the station just too late to catch the train. Time 1:47. The judges scented the delectable rosette and called all bets off.

SUMMARY.

KAPIOLANI PARK, June 15, 1901.—Weather, fine; track, fast.

One and one-sixteenth miles hurdle race, free for all, four hurdles; purse \$100. Watossia, 100, McCalliffe 1

Dixie Land, 161 Burns 2

Merrill's Faust, 160 Piggett 3

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 2:01½. Good start. Won pulled up by three lengths. "Watossia" had sent the Hilo Portuguese into ecstasies. Dixie Land no speed. Faust needs schooling. Winner, George Thomas' c. k. aged, by Imp. Watercross-Atona.

Six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.

Virgie A, 119 Thomas 1

Racery, 119 Leonard 2

Garteline, 119 Olopio 3

Molly Connors, 106 Ross 4

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:16½. Good start. Won by half a length, first three driving. Winner, Fred Smith's b. m. aged, by True Briton-Big Bertha. Virgie the best ridden. Racery would have won with a stronger ride. Garteline not herself. Too far for Connors.

2:14 class, trotting and pacing, best three heats in five; purse \$200.

Wayboy, 121 Quinn 1 1 1

Tom Ryder, 120 Judd 2 2 2

Mosquito, 120 McManus 3 2 0

Winner trained by George Graham.

Time 2:22, 2:21½, 2:23. Each heat won easily. Winner, J. C. Quinn's stablemate, aged, by Strathgaw-unknown. Wayboy needs the best. Tom Ryder a light of other days. Mosquito has lost his sting.

One mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$150.

Amaranth, 123 Thomas 1

Amaranth, 121 McCalliffe 2

Gaiety Girl, 121 Kaena left

Unsettled by Thomas.

Time 1:17. Good start, except Gaiety Girl. Won driving by half a length. Winner R. Ballentyne's b. k. aged, by Keala-Amandine. Amaranth too good for his sister, and was nicely ridden. Amaranth sore behind.

Jockey Club Cup, one and one-quarter miles handicap, free for all; purse \$200.

Weller, 125 McCalliffe 1

Billy McCloskey, 115 Piggett 2

Lady Amanda, 85 Nagasaki 3

Winner trained by McCalliffe.

Time 2:11½. Good start. Won easily by three lengths. Winner, Prince David's c. k. 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslee-Lizzie Pickwick. Weller's performance a good one. Others outclassed.

Pony race, one-half mile dash, four-furlong hurdle or under; purse \$75; catch weights.

Eileen, 110 Nagasaki 1

Minnie, 110 Olopio 2

Lady M., 110 Pilikia Mahope 3

Hakulani, 110 Thomas 4

Lokilaui, 110 Colbourn 5

Pepper, 110 Ross 6

Winner trained by Kaena.

Time 2:25. Start fair. Won in a canter by three lengths. Winner, W. W. Weller's c. k. 3, by Lord Brock-Katie. Eileen will win races in her class. Minnie speed for three-eighths. Lady M. best of others.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who is now in this city, says that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, so far as it relates to revenue matters, will have little effect upon Hawaii, as Congress had already done away with the payment of duties on goods passing between the islands and the United States. The decision is effective only on the duties assessed before the act of Congress, and as those covered only a brief period not much money is involved.

Mr. Wilcox has just returned from Hawaii, and is interesting himself in several questions regarding the island. One of these relates to the large extent of public lands, and he has suggested to the Interior Department that a commission be sent to Hawaii to study the situation and report the outlines of a law for the best meeting of Congress. He has also called the attention of the Department to the unsatisfactory office service at Honolulu. This does not involve any personal reflection on the officials, but only that the service is not as efficient as might be expected under American administration.

Delegates Wilcox went to the War Department to secure an extension of time for the examination of Clarence K. Lyman of Honolulu, the first native Hawaiian to be nominated for West Point. Young Lyman was recommended for admission to the school of Hawaii. His father was an American and his mother a Hawaiian, and being born in Hawaii, he is regarded as a native-born Hawaiian.

RETURN OF THE CLERGY

Delegates to the Hilo Meeting Are Back.

One of the most largely attended and most successful series of meetings ever conducted by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was held under the auspices of that organization at Hail Church, Hilo, during the week beginning June 6th, and ending June 14th, last Friday.

On Saturday Rev. Mr. Gulick, Mr. Emerson, Rev. W. M. Kinkaid and the other religious leaders who have been in Hilo, returned to this city, bringing reports of a most enthusiastic religious revival and very successful business convention. Mr. Emerson was interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser yesterday, and spoke in cordial terms of Hilo and the excellent meetings held there.

"When we arrived there," said he, "we found everything made ready for us, and received a most hospitable welcome. Rev. Mr. Cruzan of the Hilo Church, took charge of the American brethren at once, having made every provision for our entertainment, and Rev. Mr. Desha, at the head of the Hawaiian church there, immediately took charge of the Hawaiian brethren as his guests. The Portuguese brethren were entertained by Mr. Baptiste, of the Portuguese church, while Mr. Gulick arranged with the Japanese friends for the accommodations for the Japanese delegates, and the Chinese brethren were most beautifully entertained by the Chinese friends there.

"It was a truly representative body, each island having sent its quota of pastors and delegates for the churches, the Sunday schools and the societies of Christian Endeavor.

"The representative body was composed of four races, there being present about seventy Hawaiians, fifteen whites, seven Japanese and six Chinese—three of the whites being Portuguese people. The entire delegation numbered about one hundred; of these sixty-seven were ministers and evangelists. This large body was daily augmented by the attendance of residents in Hilo and vicinity. The interest of the audience was at all times deep, and sometimes it rose to positive enthusiasm. It was the conviction that of all meetings of recent years this has been the most fruitful, both to the association in the locality and to the work at large.

"While some were doubtful at first of the wisdom of the change in the place of meeting, it has come to be the general conviction that it was a wise move, which may be suggestive of a policy for the future."

The place of meeting was the historic church of Hail, which has been repaired and beautified so that it is now one of the most comfortable churches in the islands.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. M. Lydgate, the moderator of the previous year. According to the customary rotation, the island of Hawaii furnished the moderator and scribe, Rev. W. M. Kinkaid and C. M. Kanakawilwole. Making up the roll-call and the reading of statistical reports occupied most of the day.

An act of justice was performed by the association in the restoration of Moses Luteria to full standing as a minister, the title of reverend having been taken from him during a period of temporary insanity. On motion of Mr. Lydgate it was voted that the second Sunday of April, next, be the day set apart by the churches for services commemorative of the missionary fathers.

On Saturday the entire convention and many friends, including Queen Liliuokalani, to the number of about 500, went on a railway excursion to Kapolei Point, the residence of R. A. Lyman, where they were most generously entertained by their Puna friends.

A very enthusiastic and successful concert was given Saturday evening in Hail Church, about \$200 being cleared towards the expenses of the convention.

Sunday was hardly a day for rest, five successive periods of services being observed in Hail Church. In the morning the Sunday school exhibition was given, and there was a sermon preached by Rev. W. N. Leach, who in the afternoon the ordination of Rev. C. W. P. Kaep, the blind preacher, was a most impressive service, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in the evening a large and enthusiastic union service, in which various races were represented, took place at the church.

Monday morning was devoted to the introduction and reception of delegates representing the work of the Hawaiian board among the various races in the islands. This was followed by Treasurer J. H. Allen's annual report, showing the amount of receipts as \$11,000, and disbursements as \$5,000, showing a deficit of \$6,000, which, taken with a debit balance of \$3,000 at the opening of the year, makes a total debt of about \$9,000. Mr. Allen tendered his resignation because of increasing demands of the board, and of his own private business; his resignation was accepted with suitable resolutions appreciative of his efficient and faithful service during the past eighteen years, and he was retained as a member of the board.

Mr. Thos. Richards, for like reasons, tendered his resignation as president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and Mr. Moses Nakama was chosen to succeed him, appropriate resolutions of regret at Mr. Richards' resignation having been passed.

Mr. Emerson then presented the voluminous report of the secretary, including detail reports of the various departments, showing an ever-enlarging effort to meet the needs of our growing population. In the afternoon Mr. Emerson was re-elected unanimously to the position of secretary, with the understanding that he should be relieved of a considerable portion of the routine office work in order that he might devote more time to the work in the field, and Mr. Richards was named treasurer in the place of Mr. Hall, with the expectation that he

would make a special effort to enlarge the financial constituency of the board.

The association adjourned early to attend the closing exercises of the Hilo Boarding School in the classroom, on the lawn, and in the shops, where abundant evidence was given of the efficiency of the school. A beautiful luncheon, furnished by the ladies of the Hail Church, and the reviewing of interesting memories of the school, closed a very pleasant afternoon.

Of the various matters which came up for discussion on Tuesday, perhaps the most important was that relating to a memorial to the missionary fathers. On behalf of the committee appointed for this purpose last year, Mr. Emerson reported that this was a matter not to be accomplished in a single year—that much careful study was required on both the financial and artistic sides; that not less than \$10,000 would be adequate for a fitting memorial to the missionary fathers. Collections be taken in all the churches for this purpose on Forefathers' Day, from year to year.

In the evening the association was entertained by the ladies of the foreign church with a varied program, followed by refreshments.

On Wednesday a large and representative committee was appointed to consider methods of securing a closer relation between all the churches of our order, Hawaiian and foreign, and the various missions of the board.

Attention was given to the need of special evangelistic work among the Hawaiian churches, and Rev. E. S. Thoreto was unanimously chosen to this work, subject to the approval of the Hawaiian board and his church.

Rev. S. L. Desha, representing the board of trustees of the Hilo Boarding School, presented a request that the Hawaiian board establish a co-educational school on the land now owned by that school, and a resolution was passed approving of the project and appointing Desha a committee of one to secure funds for this purpose.

The matter of rotation of pastors was discussed at considerable length, and the final conclusion was strongly adverse to any change in this respect. On motion of Mr. Lydgate the association approved of the action of the Kaula association in formulating a catechism for Sunday school use; the Hawaiian board was asked to publish the same, and the churches were requested to adopt it for general use. In the evening the graduating exercises of the boarding school took place, when diplomas were given to two Hawaiian churches for their generous hospitality and their unfeigned interest; and most of all, to Rev. S. L. Desha, for his large faith, persistent endeavor, untiring industry and rare tact, which went a long way towards making the convention the great success that it was.

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The association adjourned Thursday

VENUS WAS A SURPRISE

Beat a Speedy Lot of Sprinters Yesterday.

(From Saturday's daily.)

FANNED by the first real trade wind for weeks, winds which were welcome to the occupants of the grandstand after the sweltering day put in earlier in the week, the saddle and harness horses furnished rare sport at the race track yesterday afternoon. That there were not more spectators is to be regretted, for the racing was of such high quality that to see it was to grow enthusiastic.

It was to a crowd which filled the first rows, both in the lower stand and in the club quarters, that the starters were called for the first event. There was more than a fair sprinkling of ladies in the crowd, and from the carriages in the infield the flash of bright colors added to the picture. All varieties of light vehicles lined the quarter-stretch fence and there, as in the grandstand, there was a jolly afternoon spent by the visitors, for the visitors made themselves as comfortable as they could.

There was more than a little speculation. The betting was active, and on most of the races was at such figures as to invite and encourage wagers. The exception was the last race, where Weller ruled a five to one favorite against the field. On most of the other events the betting was at shorter prices, and in consequence, there was more interest in the running of the races.

And those races, better sport it would be hard to imagine. Races in record time, close finishes, excellent rating of speed, and sufficient reversal in form to make the wise display unwise. The favorites did not all win. A barrel of money must have been burned up on Virgie A, for the book was backed off the boards, many of her partisans taking the horse against the field. "Soldier" O'Donnell went in on the Smith entry as long as he could find any one to put up coin. As well did Racery have a strong play, but it was to gain old Venus that the five-furlong event went with Garterline the runner-up. It took nearly three-quarters of an hour to get the bunch off and the long wait and waltz quadrille in the back stretch was too much for some of the six starters. The showing of General Cronje was excellent. Likewise, the great race of Weller, putting the mark for a mile and a half at 2:39, and coming home without a touch from whip or spur, with his mouth open and ready to go the route once more.

So much for the bang-tails; the harness events were interesting in their way. "Dicky" Davis drove the pacer Edna G, turning the mare out in hobbles, which drew a rather peculiar protest from Wither, though Waybay had side-wheeled home Tuesday in similar machinery. In warming up Edna managed to rear so as to spill Davis out of the sulky, put one foot through a bicycle wheel, and delay matters while a new rig was attached. The pacer has a reputation for nervousness, bordering on hysteria in fact, and numerous breaks were thought to have a debilitated Amethyst, G was favorite in betting, but the pacer was the people's choice, for after winning each of the two heats by clean, consistent work, both horse and driver were cheered to the echo.

The gentlemen's driving race developed a rather peculiar condition, for while W. W. Wood is easily the class, Prince David could not hold the horse to steady work, and Walt-a-Little took a well-won race.

That the present meeting is developing some of the best sport ever witnessed here is as true as the indications that the races are about to go to the square. The following story is going the rounds as to the latter point: McAuliffe, who rides for Prince David, according to the story, appeared before his employer Tuesday and deposited in his hands \$2,500 in gold. This money the jockey is alleged to have said, was given to him by certain men who wanted Weller "pulled" in his race. The boy had taken the money without intention to be false to his employer, only to serve out the job. Then, to complete their undoing the Weller money ate up the "wise" cash, which went in with the supposition that the gamest horse now in training here was to be choked out of the race. How handily Weller won, answered every question as to the integrity of the jockey.

That Honolulu men are enjoying the race period must not be forgotten. One young professional man is in pillbox owing to his obliging disposition. He acted as stakeholder for several bettors, and after reaching home Tuesday, to dress for the minstrels, found that he had \$200 for which he could not account. He has not yet had a claimant, for that, but he is certainly not nothing about any bet involving such an amount. He is determined, however, that any one who wants that coin must prove worthy.

THE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The second day's racing was of a thoroughly enjoyable description. As on Tuesday, backers of the favorites fared badly, only two of the six first choices catching the judge's eye first. Amethyst and Weller won at prohibitive odds, so that, on the whole, form players must have had a disastrous day.

The meeting sustained its reputation for surprises. Edna G and Venus being the star performers along this line.

HALF MILE, HAWAIIAN BRED.

Amethyst was a strong favorite at 1 to 4. The starter gave her four lengths the worst of the deal, but the Kona mare, when she once got going, ran like a deer and held a substantial lead coming into the stretch with Gaiety Girl half a length ahead of Albert H. Before reaching the seven-eighths pole Albert H. cracked up, and Gaiety Girl was done with. Amethyst won in a walk by five lengths. Time 51 seconds.

THREE-MINUTE CLASS.

Dicky Davis drove Edna G in place of Billy Lucas, who piloted her on Tuesday, and the change worked. Edna G put one of her trotters through a wheel of the sulky in the preliminary skirmish, and Tom Hollinger and Johnny Callahan pushed the crippled vehicle to the patch

back between them while the crowd whistled "Bringing in the Wharves." The horse came up to the wire well together, with Nettle H a trifle behind, and the judges called them back. At this the crowd "boomed" vigorously. When finally dispatched upon their journey it was Edna G, Artie W, Nettle H, from start to the last eighth. The latter broke just after starting and lost a lot of ground. At this she came from far behind in the stretch and almost caught Edna G at the wire. Time 2:23. In the second heat Edna G led Artie W to the three-eighths, when Larry Doe drove Artie W ahead and held him there until a furlong from home. Then Edna G was urged to a winning effort, taking the heat from Artie W, with Nettle H close up. Time 2:23 1/2. The race was awarded to Edna G under protest from W. S. Withers, who objected to the winner being driven in hobbles. He bases his objection on section 2, rule 9, of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association. The betting was 16 to 5 against the field, but Nettle H.

FIVE FURLONGS DASH.

A field of six, which is a record for the Islands, kept the starter usefully employed and the public waiting for forty-five valuable minutes. Jockey Piggett was doing \$25 for being backward in coming forward with Virgie A, the favorite. The flag finally fell to a good start and Venus went to the front and stayed there. There was nothing to it but old Venus. Garterline chased her throughout the journey, but couldn't get nearer than a couple of lengths. Racery occupied third place to the five furlongs pole, when she gave place to Virgie A, and from there on was never dangerous. Watoss ran like a dead one and his poor showing at this meeting is inexplicable. Venus won by three lengths in the fair time of 1:02 1/2. Garterline was second, two lengths ahead of Virgie A, which defeated Racery for show money by four lengths. Virgie A was favorite at 100 to 70 against any horse named to beat her.

THE MILE.

Aggravation was a slight favorite over General Cronje and both horses were liberally supported. Cronje led by three parts of a length at the quarter and had increased his advantage to an open length at the half mile pole. The mare closed up a little at the five furlongs pole, but ran as if stale and trailed the General to the wire, arriving a length and a half too late. Time 1:45 3/4.

GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING RACE.

W. W. Wood was the choice. Walt-a-Little, driven by Chris Holt, led to the quarter, when Wood joined him, and they stayed neck and neck to the five-eighths, where Wood broke badly and allowed Walt-a-Little to secure a big lead, and Walter P. to take second position. This he kept until the wire was reached, succumbing to Walt-a-Little and taking second honors from the fast-coming Woods, which, but for his break, would have won. Lustre was fourth. Los Angeles was pulled up in the first eighth. Time 2:24.

THE CRITERION CUP.

It was 100 to 20 on Weller—that was all. Lady Amanda cut out the pace at the start, but had dropped back to second place, two lengths behind Weller, first time passing the stand. At the quarter Weller was a couple of lengths in front of the Hilo horse and had gained two more lengths at the half. Lady Amanda was hopelessly beaten. So they ran to the finish, Weller again demonstrating his immense superiority, by packing 127 pounds to victory in the excellent time of 2:38.

SUMMARY.

KAPIOLANI PARK, June 14th, 1901.—Weather, fine; track, fast.
Half-mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100:
Amethyst, 119, Ross 1
Gaiety Girl, 119 Piggett 2
Albert H, 124 Thomas 3
Time 51. Bad start. Winner trained by Sylvia. Won easily by five lengths.
Merchants' Purse, 3:00 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$100; sweepstake, club adds \$100:
Edna G Davis 1 1
Artie W Doe 0 0
Nettle H McManus 0 0
Winner trained by Callahan.
Time 2:25, 2:25 1/2. Winner, W. Lucas, b. m. aged, by Carl Nutwood-unknown. Edna G in hobbles. Artie W stale. Nettle H's driver not looking for floral horse-shoes yesterday.

Five furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100:
Venus, 119 Ross 1
Garterline, 119 McAuliffe 2
Virgie A, 119 Piggett 3
Racery, 119 Leonard 4
Worse, 121 Thomas 5
Gaiety Girl, 119 Kaena 6
Winner trained by Callahan.
Time 1:02 3/4. Good start. Won easily by three lengths, second and third driving. Winner, W. Lucas, b. m. aged, by Verona-Bellinda. Venus a prize package. Garterline not herself after her fall. Virgie hindered by the weight of money she carried. Racery not yet acclimated. Watoss worthless at present.

One mile dash, free for all; purse \$150:
General Cronje, 119 Piggett 1
Aggravation, 123 Leonard 2
Winner trained by Burns.
Time 1:45 4/5. Start fair. Won easily by two lengths. Winner, G. S. McKenzies b. g. aged, by Imp. Martenhurst-Songstress. Cronje doesn't capitulate these days; he is a wonderfully improved horse. Aggravation got too much of it on Tuesday.

Gentlemen's driving race, one mile heat, free for all, amateur drivers, open to members of the Hawaiian Jockey Club; cup value \$50.
Walt-a-Little Holt 1
Walter P Davis 2
W. W. Wood Prince David 3
Lustre Hogan 4
Los Angeles Drummond 5
Winner trained by McManus.
Time 2:24. Good start. Won easily. Winner, Chris J. Holt's b. g. aged, pedigree unknown. Walt-a-Little inaptly named. Walter P a good little horse. W. W. Wood should have won with a drive. Lustre needed spalloo yesterday.

Criterion Cup, one and one-half mile dash, free for all; purse \$200; to be won twice by the same stable.
Weller, 127 McAuliffe 1
Billy McClosky, 127 Piggett 2
Lady Amanda, 122 Ross 3
Winner trained by McAuliffe.
Time 2:39. Good start. Won easily with his mouth open by five lengths. Winner, Prince David's c. h. 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizette Pickwick. Weller unbeatable. Billy has been better days. Lady Amanda outclassed.

The government of Norway and Sweden has called a conference of representatives of countries interested in marine exploration to meet in Christiania, in May. Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Holland and Russia, besides Norway and Sweden, have indicated their intention to send delegates, and it is expected that other countries will be represented.

COMMERCIAL.

A SALE of a large block of Oahu Railway bonds was effected this week on the Stock and Bond Exchange. These bonds are the last lot to be sold by the company and the money thereby derived will be expended for the construction of the Oahu division of the railroad. The amount of bonds placed was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, but the price could not be ascertained, but it is generally understood among the brokers to have been about par. Other extensive developments are planned by the Hilo Railway Company management, and it will not be many months before the Big Island can boast of a splendidly equipped railroad system.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. bonds were strong at the opening of the week and sales were effected at 105.

A sale of \$20,000 of these bonds took place on yesterday's board at 104. There was a large demand for the bonds at this figure, but there are few, if any, offered in the market for sale.

Wailua Agricultural Company's 4 per cent bonds have been listed on the local Stock and Bond Exchange and are offered at 102 1/2. Sales were made at 103. It was learned from a large shareholder in the Wailua Agricultural Company that there will be another issue of bonds in addition to the \$50,000 already out. Whether this would be for a quarter of a million dollars or a half million, to make up the full \$1,000,000 authorization by the directors, could not be ascertained.

Government 5 per cent bonds had a bid of 96 3/8 offered for Oahu Sugar bonds. Ewa bonds were par bid. First American Savings Bank shares were offered at par. No quotation made on First National Bank stock. The quotations of the miscellaneous stocks have not changed over those made last week. W. S. Withers' stock is offered at par. Inter-Island at 105. Oahu Railway at 105. Among the mercantiles, Brewer & Co. is offered at 45.

Wailua was the active stock this week. In the neighborhood of 2,000 shares were sold by a local broker. The stock closed at sales at 100.

Oahu Sugar shares were sold at 145. Manager Ahrens' estimate for this year's crop is 20,000 tons, and he believes that it will be a few hundred tons higher. The plantation is well along in grinding, having over 14,000 tons off up to the present time. The manager states that he has acreage growing for over 30,000 tons next year.

Ewa shares remained about the same as last week, 27 1/2 bid, 25 1/2 asked. Hawaiian Agricultural was sold at 30. Hawaiian Sugar is offered at 40 bid, 35 1/2 asked. Honouliuli 32 1/2 asked. Koolau 175 asked. Olowalu 145 asked. Pepee-kee 180 asked. Waimanalo 105 bid; Wailuku 37 1/2 asked. A number of Pioneer Mill shares were sold at 162; Ookala dropped from sales at 16 1/2 to 16. Yesterday a large block was offered at that figure, the closing bid was 15 1/2. Kona Sugar was offered as low as 25; the best bid was 5. Waimoa is 85 bid, 90 asked.

Among the assessables, McBryde is offered at 9 bid, 8 with 17 paid in. Kihel paid up sold at 115. Oahu assessable is offered at 45, 8 paid in, paid up shares being offered at 145.

The present prices in nearly all the sugar stocks are attracting attention of the sugar stock buyers. Some believe that the stocks are selling far below their value, even with the labor situation considered. When the news of the recent tumble in Wailua reaches the Coast a good many buying orders may be expected by the brokers on early mornings.

EDWARD POLLITZ COMING ON THE ZEALANDIA.

Edward Pollitz, the San Francisco stock broker, has written a local broker that he will arrive in Honolulu on the Zealandia to make an investigation of the sugar stock situation in Honolulu. The coming of Mr. Pollitz is believed by brokers to be a sign that he intends making further investments in Hawaiian securities. Pollitz has the reputation of having left with the local brokers the largest checks ever issued to their organization in exchange for blocks of gilded stocks.

PORTO RICAN PLANTERS HAVE A LABOR PROBLEM.

Porto Rican planters are becoming alarmed at the present rate of emigration of the poor people of that island to other countries, and fear for the consequences in a few years from now. Jorge Bird Arias, in an article which appears in the Louisiana Planter of June 1, believes that money will be plentiful enough in Porto Rico in a short while to enable the planters to renew their devastated acres and that there is a great future for the sugar industry there. He deplores the rush of Porto Ricans to other countries and declares that the Porto Rican planters will feel the consequences in the near future, and then they will also have a labor problem to solve as the planters have had in Hawaii for the past year. The correspondent says:

In regard to the output of present sugar crop, I confirm my opinion that it will not be much larger than last year's. At the beginning of the crop the estimates were 100,000 tons, and since, 85,000, 80,000 and 70,000 tons have been talked about.

The weather has been very favorable, with occasional showers that have not prevented the manufacturing work. The number of acres in this section is more or less the same for the past two years, the planters not being able to push ahead for lack of money. The lack of credit and scarcity of money on the island is the great problem for the present, and as it is at the same time the cause of emigration, the consequences of which will be felt in the near future, we shall have that problem to solve.

Our banks are all commercial banks that can afford little or no help to the planter, as they only loan money at short terms and require personal guarantee. It is surprising how the small planters can resist these difficulties and hardships year after year! To show you their present situation, I will tell you that some of them, who have good pieces of property, had to borrow money last year under following conditions from some local merchants:

Twelve per cent interest per year, compromising their crop at 2 cents less than regular market prices on every gallon of molasses, and 10 cents less on every 100 barrels of sugar. If to this fact you add that for the first time in 40 years the Porto Ricans have been compelled to seek work for an honest living in foreign lands, you will form an exact idea of the real situation of this fertile island, and it must be kept in mind that our laborer is attached to his country and family in such a way that while they can get enough to cover the most pressing necessities of life they will never abandon them.

What will the American planters think of the situation of their Porto Rican brothers? I know that they would not be willing to work under such circumstances, as many an American farmer has told me that in order to walk straight and with the head raised, a farmer must find money at less than 6 per cent.

But the thing is to be in the "hole" and then is the time to act. Our planters, like a shipwrecked sailor, are in hopes of seeing the shade of a distant sail of help, and knowing that misery and ruin awaits them, they, like the sailor, will struggle with the waves of misfortune and adversity as long as there remains life and energy for the battle of life.

BIG SUGAR IMPORTS DURING APRIL.

Assistant Appraiser Michael Nathan of the sugar division at the Appraiser's Stores reported yesterday that the receipts of sugar at the port of New York for the month ending April 30 amounted to over \$9,000,000, representing a duty value to the Government of over \$5,000,000.

This Appraiser Nathan stated was the largest amount of sugar imported for any one month in the history of the customs service of the port of New York.—New York Journal of Commerce.

OAHU RAILWAY DIVIDEND TODAY \$20,000.

The Oahu Railway Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of 3/4 per cent on the new capitalization of \$4,000,000. The amount to be divided among the stockholders will be \$20,000. The company formerly paid a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, but the capitalization was then only \$2,000,000.

RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY MACHINERY ABOUT READY.

Next week the wheels of the power house machinery of the Rapid Transit & Land Company will be turned by steam for the first time. The cross-street rails have been received and are being placed at the intersections, and will be set in a short time. The steel bridge across the Nuuanu stream at the end of the Hotel street line to connect with Aala Park and King street, is about finished for the railroad company.

CONTRACT LET FOR ERECTION OF SACRED HEART CONVENT.

The contract for the erection of the school for the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Fort street, has been let to the Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Company. Their bid was \$31,384.05.

Bursey's Commercial Agency semi-monthly circular of June 15 contains the following:

The varying conditions in all commercial avocations seem to indicate a most unusual winter for our home markets. There are rumors upon rumors that several of the larger concerns of the Territory are in serious stress. Indications point to some, indeed, on the verge of failure, and others are driven to last resources to obtain ready money for even current business. The conditions are far from bright, and perplexities are increased by exaggerations which circumstances do not justify. Rates of interest are stiff. The banks are charging 8 per cent interest on sugar collateral loans, choice real estate loans have been well placed during the last week at 7 per cent, and neither the banks, nor the few private capitalists who advance money on securities, are seeking places for investment, but are generally indifferent or negative.

There has been little dealing on the local Stock and Bond Exchange. Nearly 2,000 Wailua were sold during the week, closing quotations at time of going to press being 109 bid. It is reported that \$90,000 more of Wailua bonds are soon to be issued. Oahu sugar has fallen to \$142 1/2. Ewa still keeps to the usual mark of 27 1/2. Hilo Railway bonds are selling at par. Oahu Railway still advancing; last sale at 105.

The real estate market is dull, and lower prices are the tendency; building operations, while comparatively brisk, are not as extensive as formerly, and rents are still on the decline.

Altogether, the indications are that conditions heretofore existing are changing more toward a close conservatism in business and with less loose methods. Competitions are becoming severer, securities are more closely scanned, credits are more and more circumscribed, calculations closer, expenditures careful. Business integrity and capability, which are always capital, are unfailing in their reward, and ever-reaching propensities are promptly and properly checked. There are no reasons for serious apprehensions in established business with proper foundations, but it seems inevitable that windings will take place within no distant period.

REAL ESTATE.

Deeds, 71, \$185,470.50; mortgages, 43, \$114,350.50; leases, 25; releases, 27, \$128,500; bills of sale, 4, \$1,191; chattel mortgages, 4, \$1,861; assignments of mortgage, 3; assignments of lease, 3; powers of attorney, 4; mortgages, no interest given, 11, 115; mortgages at 7 per cent, \$50,730; mortgages at 7 1/2 per cent, \$1,000; mortgages at 8 per cent, \$47,990.50; mortgages at 9 per cent, \$900; mortgages at 10 per cent, \$2,350; mortgages at 12 per cent, \$2,560. Total \$1,143,950.50.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American-Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100; Pacific Coast, 50 cents per \$100; British dollar, 4 1/2 per pound sterling; sixty days, \$1.00 per pound sterling; German, 24 1/2 per mark; Japanese, 50 cents per Yen; Chinese, 5 1/2 cents per Mexican dollar.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of sores. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for removing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for operative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR SURE is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LONDON LUG, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.	For Japan and China.
CHINA JUNE 15	PERING JUNE 11
DORIC JUNE 22	GAELIC JUNE 21
NIPPON MARU JULY 2	HONGKONG MARU JUNE 29
PERU JULY 9	CHINA JULY 6
COPTIC JULY 19	DORIC JULY 16
AMERICA MARU JULY 28	NIPPON MARU JULY 24
PERING AUG. 5	PERU AUG. 1
GAELIC AUG. 13	COPTIC AUG. 8
HONGKONG MARU AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU AUG. 17
CHINA AUG. 27	PERING AUG. 24
DORIC SEPT. 6	GAELIC SEPT. 3
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 13	HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 11
PERU SEPT. 21	CHINA SEPT. 18

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

DIVIDENDS.

C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 2 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Paha, 2 per cent; Waimoa Mill Co., 1 per cent; Oahu, 1 per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent; Honokaa, 1 1/2 per cent; Olowalu, 2 per cent; L. B. Kerr, 1 per cent; Wailuku, 5 per cent; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5 per cent; Pepee-kee Sugar Co., 6 per cent.

STOCK SALES.

Ewa: 25 at \$28.75, 130 at \$28.25, 175 at \$28.20, 10 at \$27.75, 40 at \$27.75, 10 at \$27.00; Ookala: 10 at \$16.00, 50 at \$16.00; McBryde: 63 at \$11.50; Oahu: Paid, 80 at \$14.50; assessable, 200 at \$4. Pioneer: 150 at \$102. Wailua: 10 at \$107.50, 5 at \$107.25, 110 at \$107, 5 at \$106.50; 7 at \$106.25, 105 at \$105, 235 at \$105.50, 895 at \$100. Oahu: 25 at \$145, 35 at \$147.50, 83 at \$145. Hawaiian Sugar: 5 at \$40.50. O. R. & L. Co.: 11 at \$105, 10,000 bonds \$105. Hilo Railway: bonds, 6,000 at \$100.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Northwest rough, \$27 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$35 to \$35 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$35 to \$38 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$35 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, 1 1/2 to \$22.50 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3 to \$5 per 1,000; laths, 60 cents to 85 cents per bundle; split redwood posts, 22 cents each; lime, per barrel, \$2.50; cement, per barrel, \$2.50; brick, per 1,000, \$20; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$3.75; wire nails per keg, \$4; add 12 on gal. 3d to 6d, and 11.50 from 8d up.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS, TRADE PRICES.

Oats per ton, \$35 to \$40; barley per ton, \$35 to \$36; hay per ton, \$27.50 to \$30; bran per ton, \$24 to \$25; hams and bacon, \$14 to \$15; sugar peas, \$2.50 to \$2.75; barreled salmon, \$11 to \$12; wheat per cwt., \$1.75 to \$1.85; flour per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4.25; island rice, 15 to 45.50; sugar, 16.10 to 16.25; California potatoes, \$2 to \$2.50; table fruits, \$5 to \$4.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oregon Building Company, Honolulu Industrial Merchant Association, Hilo Masonic Hall Association and C. B. Hoffgaard & Co.

BUILDING PERMITS.

V. O. Tuxora, 2-story dwelling and store, Vineyard street, corner Emma. V. Santos, 1-story building, 87 Kaakaukui street, Kakaako. Lu Chu, 1-story dwelling, 113 Liliha street. Lu Pot, 2-story dwelling, 127 Kukul street. Huan Yin Ku, 1-story dwelling, 408 N. King street. N. O. Meriwether, 2-story dwelling, 121 Lunalilo street. Leong Man, 2-story dwelling and store, 41 Beretania street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, June 14.
U. S. A. T. Buford, Martins, from Manila, May 13, via Nagasaki, 20 days; bound for San Francisco; put in here for coal.
Saturday, June 15.
P. M. R. S. China, Seabury, from the Orient.
U. S. R. Mohican, Couden, from San Diego, via Hilo.
I. J. strmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula.
W. strmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
W. strmr. Lahina, Dower, from Molokai.
W. strmr. Mokuhi, Napala, from Maui.
W. strmr. Golden Gate, Mason, from Maui.

Sunday, June 16.
I. J. strmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kaula.
I. J. strmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kaula.
Monday, June 17.
G. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.
Am. strmr. Proeper, Johannsen, forty-seven days from Newcastle.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, thirteen days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, June 14.
P. M. R. S. Colon, McKinnon, for Port Los Angeles.
I. J. strmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Maui and Kona ports.
I. J. strmr. Walaiale, Piltz, for Anahulu.
I. J. strmr. Hanaled, Pederson, for Kaula.
Saturday, June 15.
I. J. strmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kaula.
I. J. strmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu and Kukuhaele.
Sunday, June 16.
P. M. R. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at noon.
Monday, June 17.
U. S. A. transport Buford, Martins, for San Francisco.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 1.)

lines for him (High Sheriff) to act upon; that he had made no investigation, but was revolving in his mind how to get at the evidence.
As it had been published in the newspapers that Mr. Jacob Coeper, upon approaching three members of the House for their support of his bill for a franchise for railway from Kaula to Kaula, was asked by the members: "What there was in the bill for them," the Grand Jury had obtained the names of the three members, but each and all of them denied having asked Mr. Coeper such a question.
Mr. Coeper having also stated that he had paid a bribe of \$500 to a member, to secure his assistance for the bill, Mr. Coeper was asked for the name and for what seemed good reasons, refused to divulge the name of the officer. The reasons given were: "That the testimony might be incriminating—might and might not be."

Effort was made through other sources to secure the name of the officer, but without success. Every bill introduced into the Legislature asking for a franchise was investigated, where any corporation, society, or association has an interest, but the jury failed to find any evidence of a corruption fund.
TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN THAT WARRANTS THE BELIEF THAT PERSONS, NOT MEMBERS, HAD ASKED FOR A COMMISSION FOR FURNISHING PRINTING TO THE PRINTING OFFICES, AND FOR DISCOUNTS WHEN THEY PAID BILLS.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

The testimony as to assessments levied to defray the cost of the dispensary, admitted that money was raised by subscription from some of the wholesale and some of the retail liquor dealers; that the money subscribed to retain counsel and obtain legal opinions upon the constitutionality of the bill, and as to the meaning and intent of a clause in section 25 of the Organic Act, also to obtain legal opinions from San Francisco on the constitutionality of the bill and Organic Act, and to secure information of the South Carolina dispensary bill.
The \$50,000 fund referred to by Dr. Eud was traced to its original source and found to have no foundation.

FREE LUNCHES.

Upon this subject the testimony was that members of the House Rule party took lunches at Nott's and at another eating house on Alakea street; that the lunches were paid for by Representatives Prendergast and Moorman, out of a fund belonging to the House Rule party; that the fund was raised before the session, to entertain country members; that subscribers were members of the House Rule party, or its supporters. A member of the Legislature, a Home Ruler, said he subscribed to the fund and eat the lunch he had subscribed for.

MILITARY OFFICERS' CLUB.

The testimony of the officers of this club was that in February last cards granting the privilege of the club were issued to members of the Legislature, to officers of the Legislature, and to members of the press. The members of the Legislature who were before the Grand Jury admitted having received cards, and the newspaper representatives also. Some of the members had used the cards; others had not. A member of the Legislature who was on the committee on military said that no card had been given to him until the special session was called to consider appropriations; that the desired appropriation for military purposes was about \$35,000. The privileges of the club were explained to be the use of the clubrooms, the right to purchase liquor by the bottle only from the club supplies, and the use of a locker to keep a bottle in, and the services of the servants of the club. That these privileges were openly abused was made clear by the testimony of several witnesses. As there were not lockers enough for all the persons enjoying the privileges of the club, a general locker was provided, in the charge of the Japanese servant, in which bottles with labels of members' names upon them were kept. There was testimony that liquor was sold by the glass, the charge being twenty cents a glass, one witness saying that he kept no bottle at the club, that he called for drinks for himself and friends, and always paid for them. As to the matter that friends invited him to drink and paid for the drinks.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

As members of the Legislature testified that they had received special passes from Wilder's steamship company, the managers of that company were called, and testified that such passes had been issued to members of the Legislature; that it was customary to do so by transportation companies everywhere; that one member had asked for an explanation of the matter. The manager also stated that his company had two contracts with the government, which were provided for in the appropriation bill, for which \$400 a month was received by the company.

The vice president of another company was called and stated that his company did not issue special passes to anybody. The directors of the company only had passes; that passes good for a trip had been issued to members of the Legislature, when asked, but it was not customary; that but one pass had been issued this session of the Legislature; that this company had no contracts with the Territorial government.

A. W. PEARSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

This was taken under consideration, and Mr. Pearson testified to the correctness of the statements made by him in his interview with Messrs. J. Turk and O. Charles Lewis, that the charges made by him were the truth, and nothing but the truth. This affidavit was printed in the Advertiser of May 27, and a copy is attached hereto.
Messrs. Turk and Lewis being called and duly sworn, admitted that they were in Mr. Pearson's office as stated, Mr. Turk invited Mr. Lewis to accompany him there; that they discussed with Mr. Pearson the securing of the position of harbor policeman for Mr. Turk. Mr. Lewis said that he had done politics with Mr. Pearson some time ago. Both Mr. Turk and Mr. Lewis said that the statements in the affidavit were generally untrue.
The Deputy Attorney General was questioned relative to the affidavit, and stated that he did not know of any statute under which Lewis could be prosecuted, even if the statements contained in the affidavit could be proven; that the charges made by Mr. Pearson did not constitute an offense under any Territorial statute that he was aware of.

As to charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature, the majority of the witnesses called testified that their information was based upon newspaper reports and street rumors.

Grand Jury, J. O. Carter, foreman; Grand Jury, C. H. Cooke, John Holt Jr., S. C. Dwight, E. C. Macfarlane, G. E. Smithies, H. E. McIntyre, A. V. Gear, J. C. Cohen, C. H. Brown, John F. Colburn, O. Stillman, J. C. Quinn, William Allen, Edward B. Mikaleml.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The Grand Jury files this report as supplementary to the report filed on June the 4th last.

On the 5th of June was completed the examination of witnesses in the case of charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature, and no warrant was found for such charges.

The Grand Jury visited the insane asylum and have to recommend an increased accommodation for females, the existing one being inadequate. The closet accommodations for this ward should be improved.

We also earnestly recommend that the asylum or the rock-crushing plant near the asylum be removed from its present location, it being obviously a source of danger to the public, the stone crushing and blasting, as well as danger from flying rocks.

The assistant superintendent called the attention of the Grand Jury to the appropriation for support of the insane, the appropriation being \$35,000, as was formerly provided for \$30,000.

The attention of the authorities is called to the lack of appliances for putting out fire in buildings on the premises, and recommend that a hydrant and hose carriage should be provided.

It is also recommended that automatic appliances be fitted for opening the doors of all wards not so fitted at the present time. In case of fire, as at present arranged, it would be difficult for guards to open twenty or more doors having three fastenings each, in time to save inmates.

Oahu prison was investigated, but nothing was found calling for adverse criticism.

The Attorney General's department has presented forty bills, twenty of which were returned as true bills, and twenty were ignored.

The Grand Jury presented but one bill to the attention of the Attorney General's department.
Honolulu, H. T., June 17, 1901.
Signed: J. O. Carter, foreman; Grand Jury, C. H. Cooke, John Holt Jr., S. C. Dwight, E. C. Macfarlane, G. E. Smithies, H. E. McIntyre, A. V. Gear, J. C. Cohen, William Allen, A. V. Gear, Edward B. Mikaleml.

PLUMBER FOR A PURPOSE

Why Oily Bill White Got a Lead Pipe Cinch Here.

"Oily Bill" White, the Senator from Lahaina, Maui, has gone into the plumbing business. He has bought out the plumbing establishment of Waters & Co., on Alakea street, and will place his brother-in-law in the shop as manager.

"You see," said "Oily Bill" to a reporter, "I have business here and there, somewhere and some on Maui, and in order to look after it all I will place my brother-in-law, Mr. Aki, in charge of the plumbing business."

"There is another thing. We've put through an appropriation of \$30,000 for the Lahaina water works. When that is all paid I'll have a chance to put the whole business in."

It is understood that Mr. Waters, who sold out to the oily-tongued Senator from Maui, has gone to work for another plumbing establishment.

The Missionary Herald acknowledges the following gifts from Hawaii: Honolulu, Central Union Congregational church, \$10.00; Mrs. May Richards, \$10.00; Mary Castle, \$10.00; P. C. Jones and family, \$17.95; two friends, \$7.50, making a total of \$107.45.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There will be no extra session of Congress. This possibility was raised to the call on Wednesday last after the Cabinet meeting held on the President's train, but at that time it was not conclusively settled in the absence of Secretary of State and Attorney-General Knox. But at today's meeting these points were decided.

There will be no extra session for the absence of a decision in the Philippine case in the Philippines case it would be impossible for Congress to legislate intelligently.

Duties will continue to be collected in both the United States and the Philippines as at present. If the court decides against the Government, duties will be refunded.

The form of government in the Philippines will be changed on July 1. The new government will be conducted by civilians, but it will be "military" in name, and will report to the Secretary of War. All powers of this Government will be exercised under the military authority of the President.

The Cabinet session was one of the most important for many months. For two hours and a quarter the questions with which the administration is confronted were discussed. Attorney-General Knox taking the lead. He pointed out that if Congress should be called together it would be difficult to frame any legislation that would be certain to stand the test of the courts, since nothing had been decided as to the status of the Philippines.

AN EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED.

The President and other members of the Cabinet agreed in this view and concluded that there would be little more risk in continuing the present system than in asking Congress to legislate. This consideration settled the question of an extra session, and determined the authorities to go on collecting duties until a possible adverse decision of the court stops it. It is assumed that all the duties at both ends will be paid under protest. Secretary Gage does not think there is any danger of importers bringing any considerable amount of goods into the United States through the Philippines in the hope of securing a refund of duties. The cost of transportation to and from the Philippines would be considerable, and the amount of money locked up in duties that would have to be paid would be a serious matter.

KNOX'S VERY SUBTLE OPINION.

Knox has rendered a very subtle opinion. There is to be civil government in the Philippines, but it is to be called a military government. In all provinces where the United States authority is well established there will be purely civil governments, such as now being installed by the Taft Commission. For the islands as a whole there will be a government administered by civilians under military authority, and responsible to the War Department. As soon as the revised tariff for the Philippines is completed it will be put into effect under the military authority of the President, as was done in the case of the present tariff. It had been hoped that this tariff would be ready on July 1st, but it is now believed that it cannot be ready before August 1st.

LONDON, June 14.—"Mark my words," said Andrew Carnegie tonight to a correspondent, "the time is coming when the continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. When that happens she will have to turn to the United States for help."

"I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'Don't do it.' They will act just as Great Britain did in the Spanish-American war. What she did then was great, and it is not half realized yet."

When Carnegie gave utterance to these sentiments he was in the Langham Hotel, London, where he arrived from Scotland for the Chamber of Commerce gatherings. Until tonight he had steadfastly refused to be interviewed. Resuming the topic of Anglo-American relations, he said:

"I believe in the community of the English-speaking races, by which I mean that the Americans and the British are now closer than ever before. Could you get a better instance than the visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Windsor last Saturday? I suggested it, and King Edward took up the idea thoroughly."

"It was a thing commencing the new reign. I know how deeply interested King Edward is in the United States. I have known this since the time, years ago, when I drove him on a locomotive in the United States, which, by the way, he did not forget when we met under different conditions."

"The idea that the visit of our delegates to Windsor can be in any way construed as King Edward's recognition of American superiority is all nonsense. The King is full of tact and of friendship for our country."

"Do you think," Carnegie was asked, "that British enterprise can be sufficiently stimulated to meet American competition?"

"Oh, they can't compete with us," replied Carnegie with a smile.

"Would you advise the British people to place their fate in combinations?" said the interviewer.

"In out of business," responded Carnegie, "and I know nothing about combinations."

When questioned regarding the recent gift to the universities of Scotland, he said:

"Everything will be settled in every way satisfactory to both parties. The high Scotch officials and myself are still having conferences to arrange matters."

When asked if he contemplated further gifts, he replied in the negative, adding:

"I have quite enough on my hands for the present. When this matter has been settled there will be time enough to think of something else."

BERLIN, June 14.—The German press this week devoted much space to the discussion of the relations between the United States and Germany. Correspondence from the United States has appeared in the Kreis Zeitung and other influential papers describing the "spread of anti-German sentiment in

the United States," some of the correspondents going to the length of asserting that American papers are systematically influencing the public mind to war against Germany. The papers here unanimously maintain that all the alleged German plans for the acquisition either of trading stations or independent colonies in Central or South America are "commercially impracticable."

A batch of smoke recently made the statement that the smoke cloud of London is plainly discernible at London, about 40 miles from London, and its passage leaves a distinct redness of black upon the soil. London's smoke is supposed to represent 6,000 tons of coal in suspension every day.

Mrs. Martha Gregory is to receive one-third of the estate of the late millionaire stockyards and cattle owner of Chicago, the remaining two-thirds to be divided between twenty-eight heirs.

A Government contract to furnish 3,000,000 feet of lumber for Manila has been let to a Portland company. The shipment will go forward next month by the steamer Strathgair.

Teddy Oliver, a 13-year-old Midway vaudeville actor at the Buffalo fair, was killed by riding, through mistake, off a platform forty feet high, on his bicycle into shallow water instead of deep.

Senor Camilana Izaza, who has for some time past acted as the New York representative of President Marroquin of Colombia, has been notified by the latter of his appointment as Colombian Minister to Ecuador. There have been no diplomatic relations between the two republics for some time.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The lawmakers in both houses put in Saturday forenoon in the most satisfactory way. The Senate inserted several items in the Appropriation bill, which by this time is beginning to resemble a thing of shreds and patches. The lower House put the forenoon in considering the pay of the different deputy sheriffs of the islands. Neither branch of the Legislature was in good working order, and the motion to adjourn at 12 o'clock met with a hearty welcome in both instances.

When the Senate met on Saturday morning, Mr. Achi called the attention of that body to the fact that there were several items that should be in the bill that until that time had been omitted. The major portion of the morning was taken up with this work, uninteresting in itself, but necessary to the Home Rule ideas of proper Government.

During the morning Senator Kalakaua brought in a resolution asking that \$5,000 be appropriated for a road in Nuuanu Valley. A similar petition from Dr. Russell asked the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$13,000 for a road in Oahu. This, as well as the preceding one, passed the deliberating body without any dissent on the part of any of the members.

The Senate adjourned at twelve until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Achi made a motion to have water mains laid through the Fifth district. He said that these will be much needed in case there was a quarantine declared in the city. The request was granted. Following this came another motion of a similar nature from a Senator, who asked that the district in which he resides, and which is beyond the one in which Achi lives, be allowed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the better maintenance of its water supply.

This also was granted. The salary of the Supreme Court bailiff, as the Supreme Court officer will be known in the future, was fixed at \$2,400.

There were \$4,000 voted to the maintenance of roads from Kaula to the boundary of North Kona. The item of the Iona waterworks was raised from \$200 to \$2,000. The following items, all new, were inserted on the bill: Road from Mahukona to Kapauu, \$4,000; road on east side of Kailahi, \$15,000; extension of Port street to Pauoa, \$20,000; road from Kapauu to Pololu, \$4,000; repairing road from Kaula to boundary of Kaula, North Kona, \$4,000; road from Walahele north to Keaukaha, \$6,000; redemption of Pihonua branch (Hilo), \$7,000; for the redemption of two miles to Kaunama road (Hilo), \$2,000; building wharf shed at Hooleia, South Kona, \$900; wharf shed at Hoonipuu, \$300; water pipes, Palama, from King street to sea, Ewa side, Kamehameha School, \$5,000; water pipes on side Kailahi, \$10,000; running expenses of sewerage system, \$32,150; extension Peck road, Oahu, \$6,000.

The House of Representatives is determined to see why one of its members was "wantonly insulted" by the Wilder Steamship Company on Wednesday last. A committee delegated with the power to engage a hack, regardless of expense, was told to look into the matter and report the result of their inquiries to the house at the end of five days.

The salary of the Attorney-General was then taken up. No change in the figures, \$7,200, was made. The salary of the Assistant Attorney-General was fixed at \$3,600. The salary of the clerk to the Attorney-General was passed at \$3,600. The amount that should be paid the high sheriff created quite a stir. After a prolonged discussion, in which the various members of the House joined, the biennial fee of that officer was placed at \$5,400. The deputy sheriff was placed on a salary of \$4,800. The clerk to the high sheriff was appropriated \$2,600. The salaries of the different deputy sheriffs came up for discussion at this point, and after a war of words, it was decided to place them in the third reading unaltered, from the previous reading. The salary of the Supreme Court officer was stricken out, on the motion of Monserrat, raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000. Monserrat urging as his reason, that the man was a half-blooded Hawaiian. The suggestion was taken up and acted on in a hurry. To say that it passed is a superfluous use of words. Following this came the adjournment until Monday morning.

Porto Rican Unfortunates.

The Examiner explains that the Porto Rican emigrants shipped to the Hawaiian plantations are held in Honolulu to seek from hunger to proceed further. Perhaps the unfortunate people are suffering from another newspaper "crusade," such as they underwent in San Francisco.—News Letter.

Bishop Willis is at Nawaho.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the "great week's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored, all of them have been a dollar or more, many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kid, Black and Tan; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt10c. By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary50c Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached links50c Two by mail to any address for \$1.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—50c.

Made to retail to the summer trade at \$1 a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for\$1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bowls, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc., etc.25c Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. HONOLULU, H. I.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.
You know where you are taxed to bear it.
You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off? The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.
It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.
Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us. We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) and will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LILUOKALANI TO VISIT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, June 1.—The happy, good-natured inhabitants of the Hawaiian Village on the Midway last night danced in great glee when informed that King Tobin, the former queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Liluokalani, is coming here late this summer. She will be accompanied by Prince David Kawānanakoa. Several of the villagers are personally acquainted with the queen and all love her.

The queen and the prince will be the guests of E. W. McConnell, the Hawaiian Village concessionaire. The formal announcement of their intended visit was made late yesterday afternoon by the publicity bureau of the Pan-American Exposition. It appears that the queen and the prince were invited to Buffalo by Richard H. Stafford, one of a party of Mystic Shrine who escorted Imperial Potentate Louis De Wino to Honolulu a short time ago to institute a temple of the Mystic Shrine. The Queen could not give a definite answer at that time, but yesterday Mr. Stafford received a letter saying she would come with the prince. It is expected the two will be accompanied by a large retinue of friends.

Kinau from Hilo.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way ports on Saturday with the following passengers: Queen Liluokalani, Miss M. Heluluhe, Miss K. Amalu, Mrs. K. Mana, John Aimoku, Joseph Aea, Miss Morrow, Mrs. M. Morrow, Mrs. Numford and son, Mrs. F. B. McStocker, George C. Stratemeyer, Major W. A. Purdy, Wm. Thompson, A. G. Serrao, E. P. Mabie, H. Rachman, Mrs. J. Kurea, Miss Kawakumale, M. K. Nakulima and wife, L. S. Lyman, R. A. Lyman, W. W. Hall, G. H. Robertson, E. H. Card, C. B. Kinney and wife, Mrs. O. H. Gulick, F. Franques, Mr. Von Walldhausen, Miss M. Bruns, Mrs. V. McGregor, Miss F. Yarrow, Wilder Wright, Frank Damon, Theodore Richards, G. A. Cooke, Miss Rose Amama, Mrs. Susan Kahinui, C. Nee Nan, J. R. Vendrell, R. Cockburn, E. A. Frazer, J. M. Darrow, C. L. Rhodes and wife, J. H. Morange, Miss A. Diggle, John Spud, W. G. Chan, H. B. Boyd, David Kludge, Miss L. Cockett, D. H. Kaula, Enoch Johnson, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, F. Alexander, A. T. White and son, R. Andrews, Hon. W. G. Irwin, Geo. A. Davis, W. Meyer, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. J. Leasingham, Rev. A. V. Soares, B. Truymmer, T. Okamura, K. Ishida, Wong Fook Sing, E. E. Timoteo, G. L. Kopa, W. M. Kincaid, W. D. Westervelt, J. M. Lygate, J. K. Kekahuna, Poepee Kamehameha, S. Kaili, Wm. Hololei, S. P. Kaula, D. A. K. K. Meemana, W. K. Poni, L. K. Kaula, W. M. Kalaikawa, E. M. Hanana, H. Manase, David K. Keahi and eighty-seven on deck.

A New York refrigerating company may be fined over a million dollars for having game birds killed out of season in its possession. The fine will be at the rate of \$25 per bird. The suit is pending.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.
Territory of Hawaii, Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, June 10th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that I have this day, with the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, commissioned JAMES W. PRATT, Esq., Assessor for the First Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii, vice JONATHAN SHAW, Esq., resigned, to take effect July 1st, 1901.
WM. H. WRIGHT,
2288 Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

MORTGAGEES NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a mortgage made and delivered by Miriam Peleuli Amalu and Sam Amalu, her husband, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, of the same place, bearing date March 3, 1900, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances for said Territory of Hawaii on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock p. m., in Liber 294, on pages 222-224.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee, William C. Achi, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a condition broken therein, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due; and further notice is given that on the 5th day of June, 1901, the mortgagee exercising the option contained in said mortgage declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be due, and demanded payment thereof, which demand said mortgagee were unable to comply with; and further notice is hereby given that because of said breach of condition of said mortgage said William C. Achi, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will, after the expiration of three weeks from this date, advertise the property described in said mortgage and also hereinafter described in this notice, for sale, and will cause the same to be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, by said James F. Morgan, on Saturday, the 15th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon of that day (except the eighth piece thereof), to the highest bidder for cash, desirous to be at the expense of the purchaser.

The property described in said mortgage and that will be advertised for sale and sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

- All of the undivided one-sixth interest of said mortgage, Miriam Peleuli Amalu, in the following premises: (1) Land at Kaula, Nuuanu, described in R. P. 31, L. C. Award 1476; to Iwila, containing an area of one acre and ninety-nine fathoms; (2) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 5698, L. C. Award 2085; to Kamele, containing an area of 608 fathoms and 2 square feet; (3) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 5698, L. C. Award 2292; to Kamele, containing an area of 120-100 acres; (4) Land situated at Kamoku, Wailiki, described in R. P. 6332, L. C. Award 1424; to Kamele, containing an area of 19-100 acres; (5) Land situated at Kapaeha, Wailiki, described in R. P. 6333, L. C. Award 1219; to Hepa no Pahau, containing an area of 24-100 acres; (6) Land situated at Kamolili, Wailiki, aforesaid, described in R. P. 4634, L. C. Award 1275; to Mookini, containing an area of 24-100 acres; (7) Land situated at Kapaeha, aforesaid, described in R. P. 5929, L. C. Award 2619; to T. Pahau, containing an area of 5% acres; (8) Parcel 8, described in mortgage, will not be sold.

(9) All of the right, title and interest of said mortgagees in the real and personal property of Achi, deceased, the grandmother of said mortgagee, Miriam Peleuli Amalu.
WILLIAM C. ACHI,
Mortgagee.

HATCH & SILLIMAN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Honolulu, June 7, 1901.
2287—June 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28.